Auction Sal[es]
BY S. NICKE[RSON]. No. 223 & 224 Lake street ... REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF ...
BOOTS AND SHOES AT A[UCTION] ... 250 cases BOOTS AND SHOES ... S. NICKERSON, Auct.
DRY GOODS AND CLOTH[ING] AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON ... S. NICKERSON, Auct.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHI[NG] ... S. NICKERSON, Auct.
BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WA[RNER], GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Second-Hand Furniture AT AUCTION ... SECOND-HAND FURNITURE ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.
WM. A. BUTTERS & C[O.], GENERAL AUCTIONEERS ...
AUCTION SALES AT WHO[LESALE] OF BOOTS AND SHOES ... GORE, WILLSON & CO. ...
Amusements.
McVICKER'S THEAT[RE] ... SATURDAY NIGHT, May 24th, A GREAT BILL. GREAT EXPECTATIO[NS] FOR THE LAST TIME ... GRAND DANCE BY MISS JENNIE ... To conclude with the Nautical Drama of THE FLOATING BEACO[N] ...
GRAND PEOPLE'S PIC[NIC] IN WRIGHT'S GROVE On Sunday, May 25, 18[62] ... SCHILLER GROVE No. 4, V. A. O. D. ...
THE ORATORIO OF ELIJ[AH] By FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY ... BRYAN HALL, Monday Evening, May 26, 18[62] BY A Select Chorus of 100 Voi[ces] ACCOMPANIED BY THE ENTIRE PHILHARMONIC ORCHEST[RA] ... MR. HANS BALATKA ...
To Rent.
TO RENT—A two-story F[rame] ... TO RENT—Brick Dwelling ... TO RENT—The five rooms on ... TO RENT—A neat Cottage ... TO RENT—Immediately ... TO RENT—For a term of ye[ars] ... TO RENT—On second floor ... TO RENT—Dwelling House ... TO RENT—Store and Base[ment] ... TO RENT AND FOR SA[LE] PIANOS AND MELODEONS ... TO RENT—New and second-h[and] PIANOS ... TO RENT—Two first-class ... TO RENT—At a reasonable ra[te] ...
Boarding.
BOARDING.—A gentleman ... BOARDING—With pleasant ... BOARDING.—A gentleman a[nd] ... BOARDING.—A large front p[arlor] ... BOARDING HOUSE—No. ... BOARDING.—A few unfur[nished] ... BOARDING — Board with ... A FEW MORE VERY PL[EASANT] ... NEW BOARDING HOUSE ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year....$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week....15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year....7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months....4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year....4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)....1.50
" 3 copies....4.00
" 5 copies....6.00
" 10 copies....10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club....20.00
☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1862. NUMBER 272

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.
One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion..$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, ($.25)....25
One Square, two weeks....3.00
One Square, one month....5.00
One Square, six weeks....7.00
One Square, two months....9.00
One Square, three months....12.00
One Square, four months....15.00
One Square, six months....20.00
One Square, one year....30.00
☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.
26.00 per Square, for one year.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1862.

A PRIVILEGED QUESTION.

When Mr. Wickliffe, as is stated in our dispatches, urges in the House that the "liberties of the country" are a privileged question, let nobody misunderstand Mr. Wickliffe and set him down as a Liberty party man. The only and highest coveted liberty he and his school can conceive of is the liberty to hunt, steal, buy, sell, whip and breed negroes. And when these liberties are endangered by the progress of Free Sentiment, Mr. Wickliffe and his fellows begin to talk of privileged questions. The day has gone by for this Pro Slavery cant, and the Capital is not the place for its utterance.

HE DOES NOT DESPAIR OF THE UNION.

It appears of record in the report of his Sherman House speech, last evening, that Fernando Wood "does not despair of the Union." What change has taken place in his mind since it was his proposition to make the city of New York an independent Duchy, intending of course to suggest himself as duke of that independent realm. As a fangless traitor, who perhaps has seen the error of his ways, his visit to the West will do no harm. We prefer he should be anywhere than in the Mayoralty of the first city on this continent. Besides it will do him good to travel in this section. He will indeed see fresh reason for revamped loyalty among our people. But when he stands up and tells our loyal men that we must "forget the causes of the war," he is asking too much. They will continue to remember Fernando Wood's own share in the rebellion.

GEN. SIGEL.

Gen. Sigel arrived in this city last night from St. Louis. The news of his arrival at the Tremont House flew like wild fire through the city. As soon as he had partaken of supper he was serenaded, and a vast crowd collected on the streets and in the house to hear him. When introduced to the multitude from the balcony, he was received by long and continued cheering. He responded in a few remarks (elsewhere reported) stating that he was on his way to Washington by order of the Secretary of War. Gen. Sigel has been basely treated ever since pro-slavery officers got control of the Western Department. He has been persecuted continually by the advocates of Order No. 3, because he is a foreigner who has distinguished himself in the field, and is true to the principles of Liberty and Union. The public will be astonished to learn that he has been gouged out of his command, when his talents and services are so much needed at Corinth. His regiments have been taken away from him and assigned to others, and on his recovery from illness, brought on by the fatigues of the campaign, he is left without a soldier to command, for no better reason than West Point jealousy and pro-slavery malice. It is to be hoped that the President and Secretary of War will speedily do this gallant soldier justice, and give the country the benefit of his great military talents, by assigning him a command in front of the foe.

☞ One hundred thousand dollars per day—wrung out of the scanty earnings of the farmers and mechanics of the North—is expended by the Government to maintain in idleness thousands of runaway negro slaves, at the various national negro boarding houses at Washington, Port Royal and elsewhere.—*Times, 24th inst.*

REPLY.—1st. The Government is not expending the *hundredth part* of the sum stated by that secession sheet. 2d. Not a dime is expended "to maintain in idleness" runaway negro slaves. 3d. The rebel masters ran away from the slaves, and left them on the hands of the Government, at Port Royal, Fortress Monroe and elsewhere.

The relief given to the slaves consists of plain, cheap food, costing a few cents a day per head until by employment they can become self-supporting. Nearly all the "contrabands" have obtained work. Some are laboring for the army, others are in the navy. Many are working on plantations; others have scattered and are shifting for themselves, and but comparatively few are "idle," as alleged. The antipathy of the secession print to *free* blacks is so intense, that to defame and injure them, it resorts to falsehood and libel. It has no prejudice against negroes—provided they are slaves, and belong to rebels.

☞ The spring of 1862, following the great freshet, is a memorably profitable one for Connecticut river fishermen, as the shad have been very fat and nice, as well as numerous. From 12,000 to 15,000 is the average daily haul at Saybrook, and 1,000 to 3,000 is the average at nearly all the towns along the river to Holyoke, where the great dam stops the progress of the fish up the river. They are retailing in the local markets at twenty to thirty-five cents apiece.

☞ There are about ten thousand contrabands, including all classes, on the Islands of St. Helena, Port Royal, Ladies, Dawfuskie, Hilton Head and a few others, and they have planted about three thousand acres of corn, potatoes and vegetables. The race who have taken care of the whole South in all its actual industry can "take care of themselves" if the opportunity is given them.

☞ Eleven prisoners confined in the Bloomington jail, succeeded in effecting their escape on Tuesday night last. The jailor, as was his custom before retiring for the night, entered to give them some water, when he was seized by the throat, hustled outside the building, and threw some distance, each prisoner taking to his heels.

☞ John McKinney, the defaulting Treasurer of the State of Michigan, was taken to Jackson last week and immured in the State Prison, to which he has been sentenced for ten years. He is now sixty years of age, and the sentence is equivalent to imprisonment during the period of his natural life.

☞ Major General Wool has awarded the contract for raising and saving the remains of the Merrimac, as well as all other wrecks in Norfolk harbor, to Mr. Sanborn, the present agent of the Adams Express Company for the Army of the Potomac. Measures will be taken at once to commence on the Merrimac.

John Wentworth on the Stump for the Secession Constitution.

[Translated from the Staats Zeitung.]

In yesterday's paper, modestly concealed among the advertisements we find the following announcement:

"LIBERTY AND ECONOMY."
HON. JOHN WENTWORTH, WILL, ON Tuesday next, 28th inst., at the Court House Geneva, Kane Co., Ill., address the citizens on the merits of the new constitution."

We find the position of Wentworth, on this election by no means an enviable one. Almost the entire press of Chicago is against the Egyptian swindle. All the Republican papers condemn the new constitution most decidedly; the Chicago *Post*, the organ of the Douglas Democracy is at least neutral, and only the pro-slavery Chicago *Times*, the organ of the Vallandigham Democracy, the paper, which only a few days ago called on the conservative members of Congress to resolve upon the revolutionary step of withdrawing from that body, is in favor of the new Constitution! And John Wentworth, the "Abolitionist," the admirer of John Brown and of his heroic deeds, publishes articles in favor of the new constitution in the Chicago *Times*, over the signature of "Jackson," and goes on the stump to advocate it.

A man may be easily judged by the company he keeps. Every secessionist in the State is in favor of the Peter Funk constitution, and if the suspicion is wide spread that the long individual has returned to the slaveocracy like a sow to the wallow, he has no one to blame but himself. We are glad to see the *Zeitung* boldly rebuke the renegade, the more so as it was reported that W. exercised a pecuniary control over that paper.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Gunboat Mercedita and Armed Ferryboat Somerset

Capture of two Anglo-Rebel Steamers—Bermuda and Circassian.

Value of their Cargoes Exceeding a Million and a Half of Dollars, &c., &c.

[Key West Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

KEY WEST, May 8, 1862.

CAPTURE OF THE BERMUDA.

The arrival of the Mercedita at this port, a few days since, brings us the gratifying intelligence of her capture of the English Confederate steamer Bermuda, to the southward of the Bahama Banks. The Bermuda had a full cargo of arms and munitions of war. Her manifest, which occupied some four pages of foolscap paper, I saw a copy of, and the quantity on board a vessel of her tonnage is really surprising. Besides pistols and cutlasses in any quantity, there were a number of six and a half and seven and a half inch rifled guns, together with several complete field batteries. Then again there were nearly fifty thousand pounds of powder in barrels, besides cases upon cases of cartridges, fixed ammunition and shells. Among the papers found on board the Bermuda was a complete code of night signals and sailing directions for entering the harbor of Charleston, both by way of Maffit's and the main ship channel; also orders from parties in the South for goods to be purchased for them by the Captain of the Bermuda, which goods are now, no doubt, on board the vessel.

It is a most fortunate occurrence that the cargo of the Bermuda has been prevented from reaching Dixie. It would have been invaluable to Rebeldom in their present dilapidated condition, and is worth to us at least one million of dollars. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Commander Stellwagen and the officers and crew of the Mercedita for having effected this capture.

The Bermuda, by her register, is owned by Frasier, Trenholme & Co., of Liverpool, a branch of the house of Frasier & Co., of Charleston, S. C., and her commander is a Charlestonian. The majority of the officers and crew of the Bermuda are here on board of the Mercedita. What disposition is to be made of them I do not yet learn. One of her crew has given information that shortly before her capture a secession flag, together with a large number of papers, was thrown overboard by the captain. This fact may have weight in the evidence before the Prize Commissioner. All the other particulars regarding her capture will no doubt be given to the *Herald* by its Philadelphia correspondent, as it is to that port that the Bermuda has been sent, in charge of Lieut. Abbott, of the Mercedita. The Mercedita is now coaling, and will leave in a few days for her cruising grounds.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER CIRCASSIAN.

While your correspondent was on board the Mercedita a steamer was reported in sight to the eastward. With the aid of a powerful telescope she was made out to be a large bark-rigged screw steamer, in tow of one of our armed ferry boats. Various were the conjectures as to what she might be; but all felt confident she was a prize and that the vessel towing her was the Somerset. As soon as she had anchored Lieutenant Commanding English of the Somerset, which vessel the one towing proved to be, came on board the Mercedita to make his report to Commodore Stellwagen, the senior naval officer in port. The English steamer proved to be the Circassian, from Bordeaux, via St. Thomas, and purporting to be bound to Havana. She was captured on Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst., about twenty miles to the eastward of Havana, under the following circumstances. The Somerset, as soon as the Circassian hove in sight, ran down towards her, and, rounding too under her stern, hailed and requested her to heave to until a boat could be sent alongside. To this request no audible reply was received, the Circassian putting on all speed and standing on her course. Captain English then ordered a blank cartridge to be fired towards her, but no notice was taken of it. A shot was then fired broad on her quarter; still no notice. A nine-inch shell was then thrown over her, which burst ahead of the ship; still she would not heave to. Captain English then ordered the captain of the gun to fire at her masts, which was done, and the shot cut away the slings of her foreyard. Then, and not until then, did Mr. John Bull see fit to round to and state who and what he was. As soon as she was found to be the Circassian, which vessel was known to have loaded in Europe with a cargo for Dixie, Capt. English informed her Captain that he must be taken into a United States port to have his case adjudicated. To this the Englishman objected, and made formal protest in writing, but all to no avail. It was the intention of Captain English to send her to Boston, as ordered by the Flag Officer, but as he could not do so without disabling his own vessel he determined to bring her here, and did so, towing her all the distance, as the Englishman, as soon as taken, disabled the machinery so that it could not be used.

The Circassian is an iron steamer, of about fifteen hundred tons, bark rigged, and a very handsome vessel. By her manifest she is loaded with tea, coffee, saltpetre, clothing, blankets, &c.; but we are led to suppose that there are other articles on board of a different character, for the vessel is very deep, drawing now twenty-one feet of water. The vessel since her arrival here has been leaking badly, and it is the general impression that her crew have in some way injured the vessel for the purpose of damaging the cargo as much as possible. Her crew are still on board. One of them, however, more communicative than the rest, stated that when the true character of the Somerset was discovered, a large number of papers were thrown overboard, which gives her case a very suspicious character. The capture of the Circassian is a very important affair, and Capt. English is entitled to all praise for effecting it. The case will undergo here a most thorough examination, and, if there is ground for it, the Circassian be condemned, giving her owners the opportunity, of course, of appealing to the Supreme Court if they see fit to do so.

The capture of the Bermuda and Circassian will enable the United States courts to ascertain how far England can violate her Majesty's proclamation of strict neutrality. We have suffered enough through the connivance of English officials with the rebels, and the facilities with which rebel vessels are placed under the protection of the British flag. It is time it was effectually stopped, and the cases of the Bermuda and Circassian will afford our Government the opportunity of laying before her Majesty's Ministers all the particulars, and demanding that England shall act up to her professions of strict neutrality in every particular.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

The Skirmish at Burnt Bridge.

[Newmarket Correspondence N. Y. World, 23d.]

The stringent measures of General Banks to prevent disorders of all kinds in this division, both from drunkenness among the soldiers and the wanton destruction of property and depredations, have resulted in making the fifth army corps a model for imitation in all these respects.

Several sutlers and traders have had their entire stocks confiscated on account of their furnishing liquors to soldiers.

I have gathered more particular information in regard to the skirmish to which I alluded in my last, and have found upon further inquiry, that it was an affair of no little interest.

Two companies of cavalry, two of infantry, and one piece of artillery, were sent up the valley, to reconnoiter the position of Ewell's forces. Major Wheat was in command of the detachment, and proceeded in the direction of Burnt Bridge, and after having accomplished, as was thought, the object of the reconnoissance, was returning with his command, when they were surprised to find themselves cut off from retreat by a large body of the enemy. The Thirteenth Indiana had been thrown out also for their relief, and they also found themselves hemmed in by the enemy and unable to return.

This unlooked for event occurred in this wise. While advancing, near the Burnt Bridge, they were confronted by the Seventh Louisiana regiment, and engaged them at a distance of one hundred yards, keeping up a severe fire at the enemy, whose position was defended by a grove of trees, while our own men were in the open field before it. It was near the river where it makes a horse shoe bend, and the road follows round upon the bank of the river. Our forces were engaging the enemy very briskly at one extremity of the horse shoe, when they were surprised to find themselves outflanked by the 6th Louisians, who were marching in to cut off their escape at the other end of the horse shoe.

Lieut. Col. Foster, having been hotly engaged for thirty minutes, and finding himself cut off, ordered his men to fall back in order, disputing the ground as they retreated, and his men did as they were commanded, in an admirable manner.

Most of the command succeeded in getting through, but the cavalry, commanded by Capt. Carger, H cavalry, were compelled to swim the river, not, however, without taking with them several prisoners whom they captured in the fight. Capt. Carger is said to have displayed a great deal of courage and coolness in the action.

The infantry, many of them, escaped by hanging on to the horses' tails as they were swimming the river, the current of which was quite rapid.

The regiment of infantry came out of the action in line, well formed, and behaved very creditably.

☞ H. L. Robinson of Binghamton, N. Y., formerly of the Illinois Central railroad, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, and detailed for duty as an assistant of Col. McCallum, Military Superintendent of railroads.

☞ On Thursday the 22d there was an election of State officers under the constitution of West Virginia, and Gov. Pierpont and his associates of the provisional government of old Virginia had the field without opposition.

GUERRILLA WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Wisconsin Boys at Bloomfield.

[Correspondence Missouri Democrat.]

BLOOMFIELD, Mo., May 18, 1862.

This secesh hole has at last been regenerated. The 1st Wisconsin cavalry, under command of Colonel Daniels, charged upon Colonel Phelan's camp here a few days since, and succeeded in capturing this notorious rebel, with the greater portion of his men; also, all of his camp equipage and baggage. Those who escaped fled to the swamps, and the most of them have either been hunted out by the cavalry, on foot with rifles, or have come in and given themselves up. Thus this gang is completely destroyed. The citizens at first were much alarmed at the appearance of the Union soldiery, but, having gained confidence, are coming in and taking the oath of allegiance. In the skirmishing here our force lost nothing but a couple of horses. The rebels lost one man killed and three or four wounded.

On Thursday last a large detachment of the cavalry, Colonel Daniels in command, started southward to find Geffrey's gang. By special messenger to-day, we learn a portion of this detachment, under command of Major La Grange, came upon Jeffrey at Chalk Bluffs, and after a short battle completely routed him. Their loss was twelve killed and fifteen wounded. Ours, two killed and four wounded.

Our men fought nobly. According to statements of prisoners, the rebels outnumbered our force greatly—they having more than two to one. The Wisconsin boys know no such thing as fail. In this engagement our forces took a number of prisoners. What remained of the rebels dispersed and scattered in all directions. Some have come into this place to-day and given themselves up. Two of the rebel officers were killed. Their names we have not learned. We regret to announce that Lieutenant Phillips, of Squadron A, was one of the killed on our side. Lieutenant Merill, of Squadron D, was wounded in five different places, but will probably recover. One of our men was apparently mortally wounded. He is a member of Squadron A. Jeffrey's band is considered used up, and thus have two rebel gangs, that have infested Southern Missouri for a long time, been placed beyond the power to do much further harm.

Q. M. S., 2d Battalion Wis. Cav.

THE NEW PLAN OF THE REBELS.

Startling Disclosures of the Proposed Campaign.

[From the Shelbyville (Ky.) News, 21st.]

We do not desire to circulate rumors or fears that will cause excitement, or increase the feeling of unrest which has taken possession of so many of our best citizens. But facts are developing, which show that the traitors are determined to carry out, as far as possible, their deliberately concocted plans to keep the seat of war from their own peculiar soil—the Cotton States. That has been from the first the leading object of the Southern traitors who lead the van in the traitorous attempt to overturn the Government and break up the Union. Foiled in their earlier attempts to carry out this darling object, new plans were recently formed, and all the energies of the traitors are expected to carry these plans into operation—partially, if not thoroughly. The measures recently adopted by the traitors, and which they are endeavoring to carry out, may be stated thus:

1. Withdraw all the forces from the Virginia and North Carolina coasts, and concentrate them at some central point in Virginia. These forces to form one wing of the rebel army, to be placed under the command of Joseph E. Johnston, and to move in the direction of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of invading that State.

2. Withdraw all forces from the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, and concentrate them at Chattanooga, or some adjacent point. This division to form another wing of the rebel army, under command of Robert E. Lee, and to move in the direction of Louisville, for the purpose of invading Kentucky and Ohio.

3. Withdraw the forces from the coasts of Florida and Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and concentrate them at Corinth. This wing to be commanded by G. T. Beauregard, and to move in the direction of Paducah, with the intent of invading Illinois and Indiana.

This plan was formed by a full council of leading traitors. It is unnecessary for us to give the source of our information. Suffice it, that our informant obtained it from a native of this State, now a resident of another State, and whose name has often been given in the newspapers in the Southern States as a trusted and confided agent of the traitors against the Union. Socially and politically he stood among the most prominent before the rebellion.

The objects to be gained in carrying out the plan was, first, to secure subsistence, of which there is none, or at least but very little, in the South—not enough to supply a tithe of the ordinary demand; and secondly, to force into their armies all the fighting men. The several commanders were to push forward their forces with all possible dispatch, and possess themselves of all the important military posts on the rivers and in the loyal States, before these posts could be occupied by Federal forces; and thus, while the Union armies held and occupied the posts of importance in the States in rebellion, the forces of the traitors would advance into the very heart of the country.

We think the reader will agree with us, that the recent movements of the forces of the traitors show that this development of their plan is correct. It is true, that their attempt in forming the middle wing under Lee, at Chattanooga, has been at least for the present foiled, by the movements of McClellan. But news from Western Virginia shows that Jo. E. Johnston is concentrating all the forces he can bring against Fremont's command in that direction—leading directly toward Pittsburgh. And the evidence is overwhelming that all the forces from these States to constitute Beauregard's army at Corinth, are concentrating there rapidly, with the design and hope of overpowering Gen. Halleck's army, and if successful in the object, then moving according to their plan. They will, by this means, cause the Federal authorities to move an army in that direction to meet them, during which time the traitors will rally, by persuasion, impressment, and under their conscription law, to their army every traitor and rebel in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Press and Gen. Halleck.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 24th.]

We do not put the case on the ground of a grievance of the press. The people have a right to all intelligence of our armies which is compatible with military strategy, and it is the right of the patriotic volunteer soldiers to have this intelligence placed before the people. The press is only carrying out a popular right at no inconsiderable cost. It is under no obligations to military commanders for the toleration, reluctant or otherwise, of its correspondents in our camps. They are engaged in legitimate duties, important to the country. They are not "unauthorized hangers-on," but are doing valuable service to the country, and have just as good a right in the army as Gen. Halleck himself.

But in this case there is nothing to argue against. No reason has been alleged by Gen. Halleck why the correspondents should be excluded, except one easily disposed of, and which he refused to have disposed of. As the case stands, no reason is alleged. It is simply a determination to keep legitimate intelligence of his army from the people, a disposition which, according to previous observation, is ominous of anything but ability or success in the commander. We can say to the Government, that with such a spirit on the part of its Generals, it will not be able to recruit its army. With such a spirit on the part of the Government, this great army would never have had an existence. And the attempt now to treat the volunteer army as the conscripts of a military despotism, cutting them off from the sympathies of the people, is an unfortunate prelude to its call for more volunteers to fill up the ranks which are thinned by battle and disease.

The Evacuation of Pensacola.

[From the Mobile Advertiser, May 11.]

The evacuation of Pensacola, finally consummated as our special correspondent informs us, has been quietly going on for a week or two. The greater portion of the population of the city of Pensacola, as well as of the settlements above, on Black water Bay and River, and the Escambia Bay, have left their homes and sought the interior with their negroes and such of their movable property as they could transport. These exiles mostly scattered along the route of the Pensacola and Montgomery road, at Evergreen, Sparta, Greenville, Montgomery and other points, and are generally more comfortably quartered than could be expected. The track of the road will be torn up to the point where it is intersected by the Mobile and Great Northern road, and sufficiently remote from the coast to be beyond any possible danger of the enemy reaching it.

The munitions, guns and other public property have been carefully and effectually removed, and the enemy fall heir to a barren acquisition, save that the harbor will be of some value to them as a naval rendezvous, and its shores as a hospital station for fleet and army when Yellow Jack and other little ailments incident to the sojourn of the unacclimated at less healthful localities on the Gulf shores, begin their work among the invaders, as they assuredly will ere long.

The Government Debt and Expenditures.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 23d.]

Numerous exaggerated statements have been published in reference to the current expenses of the Government. They were reiterated yesterday by Mr. Voorhees, in his violent speech against the administration, placing the present expenditures at three million of dollars per day, and the present debt and one thousand two hundred millions, with twelve millions more to be added for the emancipation of slaves. This astounding announcement occasioned several calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury for accurate information on the subject.

An examination of the Register's accounts shows that our expenditures, from the 1st of April, 1861, to April 1, 1862, do not average more than one million of dollars per day, and that the total expenditures for the fiscal year will not exceed the estimate made in the able report of the Secretary of the Treasury. There is reason to believe that the actual figures will not vary ten millions from the estimate.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Arnold's Speech on Confiscation.

BOLD AND EARNEST WORDS FOR LIBERTY.

The President's Call for More Men.

AMENDMENTS TO THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Rage of the Baffled Nigger Stealers.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1862.

Mr. Arnold, in the House last night, urged the passage of an efficient confiscation bill. The rebels were treacherous, cruel and barbarous, and had been treated altogether with too much leniency, and regard our forbearance as cowardice. The time to forgive was when they laid down their arms and ask for mercy. The question of slavery must be met. No man had spoken more wisely on this subject than the President, who was in favor of the country being entirely free. We fight for liberty and the constitution; the rebels for slavery and the subversion of constitutional liberty.

The President in words of earnest appeal to the Border States seeks to control the whirlwind and direct the storm the rebels have been provoked.

His proposition for emancipation will make freedom not only national but universal. Slavery, having upon its head the sin of this rebellion, must die.

He appealed to the friends of freedom to have faith in the President, who will seize the opportunity which Providence has given him. Let the Border State men join hands with the President and make this one great homogeneous free people. Mr. Arnold also urged as a means of putting down the rebellion and defraying expenses, was the passage of a confiscation bill, arguing in favor of the right to pass it under the law of the nation.

Mr. Kellogg made a strong speech this morning in favor of the confiscation of rebel property, and arguing that they partook of the double character, public enemies and traitors, to be pursued as enemies during the war, and punished as traitors after peace has been conquered. He referred to the suffering recently seen among his constituency, and cited numerous authorities.

Senator Sumner presented a petition for emancipation, signed by 8,000 women.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill ratifying the President's action in calling out more men than were authorized under the act of August, 1861, and authorizing him to call out seven hundred thousand volunteers. Also, a bill amendatory of the fugitive slave law, which provides for trial by jury, at which witnesses, including the claimant and fugitive, be examined. Appeals are to be from the District Court, where the trial takes place, to the Circuit, and thence to the Supreme Court, and the fugitive released on bail, with sufficient surety for his appearance from time to time, in amount equal to the value of the service or labor due in the State whence escaped.

Thurlow Weed sails in the Persia for New York to-day.

Archbishop Hughes is is still in Rome. It is supposed he is waiting for the Popedom.

A private letter from a soldier before Richmond says the rebels have two negro regiments.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

MATTERS WITH THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

The Memphis Scare—Flight of the Citizens.

A DARING FEDERAL RECONNOISSANCE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, OFF FT. PILLOW, On board Steamer John H. Dickey, FRIDAY, May 23—8 A. M.

The special object of the flag of truce brought up on Wednesday has not yet transpired. The steamer bringing it was the Little Rebel, from which Gen. Jeff. Thompson issued his gasconading report of the fight of the 10th inst. She is iron clad fore and aft, and painted black.

Refugees, three of whom came on board the Dickey yesterday, report that the inhabitants of Memphis are leaving in large numbers. They also say that there is quite an Union sentiment prevailing there. They left a week ago last Tuesday.

A reconnoissance was yesterday made by Capt. McGoringle, of the gunboat St. Louis. He went within a few rods of the rebel steamers, all of which he found lying in the vicinity of Fulton. They were in a quiescent state, steam not being up. He returned to his ship ship without accident. Gen. Quinby accompanied the reconnoitering party. All is apparently very quiet in the fleet. No mortars were fired yesterday on either side. This silence, however, is the calm that frequently precedes the storm.

FORT PILLOW, May 24, 1862, 1 a. m., via CAIRO, 24th.

Some of our pickets were fired upon at Crighead Point last night and one lieutenant and one private killed. At least such is the report in the fleet. It was supposed that some of our own men had fired the shots by mistake. A few shells were sent over the Point this forenoon by the rebels and answered by one of our gunboats. No damage done.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

The Federal Forces Cross the Chickahominy.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, TEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, May 24.

Our troops crossed the Chickahominy at the railroad and Bottom's bridge, and now occupy a position 1½ miles beyond.

A few of the enemy's pickets can be seen.

In front of Gen. Stoneman's advance, off New Bridge, a strong guard of rebels is visible. From our best information, the enemy has selected a position three or four miles this side of Richmond to meet our troops. The Federal advance is now seven miles from Richmond. Further progress will be necessarily slow.

The only matter of interest to-day was the shelling out of the rebels on the opposite bank of the river at New Bridge.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

A NEW ORDER TO DEFEND THE STATE.

A Reliable Rebel Gentleman's Account of the Invaders.

PITTMAN'S FERRY, Mo., May 24.—The following extracts and dispatches are taken from Arkansas papers:

LITTLE ROCK, May 24.—The following orders have been received by telegraph:

To Brigadier General Roane, Little Rock:

Assume command of all the forces in Arkansas and defend the State.

By order of Major Van Dorn.

Signed, DABNEY H. MOWRY, A. A. G.

In compliance with the above order, I have to announce to the people of the State of Arkansas, among whom I have lived, that I shall defend the State, and that with the reserve placed at my command, I am confident I shall be able to drive the invaders from our soil.

JNO. S. SELDEN, Brig. General Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, Ark., May 17.—A gentleman just arrived from Searcy, who was made prisoner by the Federals and was released at sundown Wednesday, reports twenty five hundred Federals camped opposite Searcy on the Watkins farm, and about 8,000 at Little's, seven miles from Searcy. All the Federals he saw were "low Dutch," except the cavalry, numbering about four thousand, who were Americans. He says while he was in their camp, news was received of a Federal defeat at Corinth, accompanied by an order for them to return to Batesville, but they were determined to disobey orders. This gentleman also reports the Federals out of provisions and killing and eating all stock and taking corn meal and provisions wherever they can find any. He says it is their intention to advance and take Little Rock, but thinks they are afraid to undertake the job. He heard orders given in the camp after being fired on by the Texans not to take any prisoners, but to kill every man found under arms.

MADISON, ARK., May 17.—I arrived here last night from Cotton Plant. We have had fighting at Cotton Plant with some of the Federals who were advancing on that place to get possession of the telegraph.

We had a company of Capt. Stephenson's men.

After the fight on Wednesday, we found five Federals dead on the field, and on Thursday we killed two more. There were no casualties on our side.

We captured four saddles, two swords and several navy revolvers. The Federals were still within two miles of Cotton Plant. We intend returning to-day with more force, to give them another fight. We shall whip them sure.

LITTLE ROCK, May 17.—From Batesville we learn through several reliable sources that ten regiments of the enemy at Batesville have left for St. Louis via Ironton, and that all the Federal troops on this side of White River have recrossed that stream, the same force that required two days to cross to this side, crossed back in one night. It is reliably reported that 7,000 Federals now remain at Batesville and Jacksonport.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND VICINITY.

A Rush of Deserters from the Rebel Army.

THE FEDERAL FLEET AT THE OLD NAVY YARD.

LIFE AND SOCIETY AT NORFOLK.

Humbug Statements as to Unionism.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—The following is taken from the Baltimore *American's* Fortress Monroe correspondence:

"There is but little change in the condition of affairs at Norfolk. The Mayor and members of the City Council still refuse to take the oath of allegiance. Gen. Wool had an interview with them yesterday, but they continued in the sulks, so that he now refuses all intercourse with the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Even the little business they have been doing in the way of strawberries and peas is now stopped.

"General Wool sent up a proclamation to Norfolk this morning, notifying the people that the matter was entirely in their hands. So soon as they would acknowledge the supremacy of the Government, they will enjoy its fostering aid; but while they remain in their present rebellious mood, they will be cut off from all advantages of trade and commerce, and the city will be governed by strict martial law. He assures them that no contingency can possibly arise whereby Norfolk will again be given up to the control of the rebel Government, and that those who entertain Union sentiments can give expression to them with ample assurance of protection of all their rights as citizens of the United States.

"Most of the stores are now open, and the sale of such goods as they have is progressing. As far as can be ascertained, no one is now willing to take Confederate notes at par. Business is mostly done in small notes of Virginia banks and other chartered corporations. United States Government notes are received with great avidity.

"The Union men (?) of Norfolk still hold back, afraid to express sentiments openly in defiance of the rebellious spirit around them.

"Quite an enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Portsmouth on Thursday night. Not less than 800 were present, including many Union men from Norfolk. The course of the Government is refusing to allow provisions to come here for loyal people was severely criticised, and the propriety of such a course by no means approved. The scarcity of provisions and necessaries of life are so great, and prices so high, that the poorer classes have to live almost entirely on fish and oysters. The secessionists are nearly all wealthy people who can stand high prices, and have laid in their stocks long since. There is no doubt that the decision of Gen. Wool is leading to great suffering among the poorer classes. They have suffered beyond all endurance for a year."

It is estimated that there are now in Norfolk and Portsmouth not less than 1,000 deserters from the rebel force with which Gen. Huger left Norfolk. Those who have come in, and are still arriving in squads of ten and twelve, did not succeed in escaping until after they reached Petersburg. They are in a most deplorable condition. A party who came in to-day says there must be nearly 1,000 more scattered through the woods behind them. All willingly take the oath of allegiance, and appear most happy to have escaped from the rebel army.

The Minnesota will proceed to Norfolk tomorrow morning, and the whole fleet will have abandoned Old Point and taken up a position at the old naval station. The walls of the navy yard buildings are in a solid condition, and can soon be put in order again. The machinery was taken out of the buildings before they were fired, and packed up with the intention of being removed, but the prompt action of Gen. Wool prevented the removal. Numerous wrecks sunk in the harbor and river by the rebels are all to be removed forthwith, including the wrecked Merrimac. A large number of fuses and shells were obtained from the latter yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The conflict of authority between the civil and military authorities of the District in respect to fugitive slaves, at present stands thus: All those who were arrested by either side are now released, Marshal Lamon, and the Military Governor, Gen. Wadsworth, had a long interview to-day relative to the conflict between the former, claiming the right to exercise all his civil functions in the absence of a declaration of martial law. The question at issue will have to be settled by the Executive. Gen. Wadsworth intends to insist on an examination into every case where an alleged fugitive has an alleged pass for protection, and where there is reason to believe the accused is free under the laws of August last, confiscating slaves who have been employed for insurrectionary purposes.

VIA NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Tribune's* special Washington says: A gentleman just arrived from North Carolina, and who was a passenger on the Oriental, gives the following interesting items of news in that State: General Burnside has seized all the Commissioners of the town of Edenton, North Carolina, T. J. Bland, A. J. Glover, H. A. Bond and F. L. Roberts, and taken them to his headquarters at Newbern. The fifth Commissioner was not arrested, being confined to his bed by sickness. They are held as hostages for the safe return of Mr. Smith, a Union pilot, who was seized by the Confederates while on a visit to his wife at Edenton. It is alleged that these Commissioners connived at Mr. White's arrest, though they stoutly deny any complicity with the matter, and insist that they had no power to prevent it. Gen. Burnside intends to send one of the Commissioners to Raleigh, whither Mr. White has been conveyed, to demand his release. The Confederates threaten to hang Mr. White, and Gen. Burnside intends that all the Commissioners shall swing for it in case the Confederates execute their threats. They were taken to Newbern in the steamer Ocean Wave, in charge of Major Jardine, and a guard from his regiment, the Hawkins Zouaves.

The Potter Investigation Committee has continued in session, giving opportunity to be heard to those whose disloyalty is impugned by witnesses. On the suggestion of the Committee about 500 disloyal Government employees have been dismissed—the heads of departments having generally acted upon the reports.

All the claims against the Government, so far as they are officially known to the Secretary of the Treasury, have been paid.

THE GUERILLA WAR IN MISSOURI.

Col. Daniels Captures a Steamboat.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, May 24.—Dispatches from Col. Daniels of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, dated Camp La Grange, Dunklin county, contain accounts of the capture of the rebel steamer Daniel E. Miller, on the St. Francis river, laden with stores of provisions and a company of troops for Memphis.

The Colonel captured the pickets of the boat, and came up on the boat itself before it was out of rifle-shot distance. In response to a command to lay to, the enemy sent a volley of musketry. Colonel Daniels then brought to bear upon them a brass six-pounder which after sending one shot through her hull and another through her wheel house, killing Lieut. Col Lewis and one private, and wounding three others, caused the steamer to surrender, about sixty prisoners were taken, among whom was one colonel. None of the Federals were hurt.

From Banks' Command.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

STRASBURG, VA., May 24, 1862.

To Hon. E. F. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Col. Kenly's command of infantry and cavalry have been driven from Front Royal, with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy's force is estimated at from five to six thousand, and is reported as advancing on Front Royal. He probably occupies the place this morning.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen.

FROM CORINTH AND THE SOUTH.

THE SCARE ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.

IMPORTANT DETAILS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The Federal Commander Orders Vicksburg Cleared.

FLAG OFFICER FARRAGUT PASSES NATCHEZ.

Beauregard Awards the Southern Cross of Honor.

BEN BUTLER ON THE FEMALE SECESH

Our Army Before Corinth.

AN IOWA COLONEL KILLED.

GEN. HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 24.—The Memphis *Appeal* of the 22d says:

Gov. Pettis of Mississippi has called for 1,000 armed men to rendezvous at Vicksburg, ammunition to be procured at the latter place.

VICKSBURG, May 21.—The Federal commander ordered the removal of women and children from this city in 24 hours. The Mayor has asked until Friday, 23d, at eight o'clock.

This morning there are ten boats below. The City of Brooklyn and Hartford passed Natchez this morning.

The Corinth correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* deplores the death of Col. Ingraham, of Van Dorn's staff, inhumanly butchered by the Federals in a skirmish on the 9th. The same correspondent says Beauregard is about to confer the order of the Southern Cross of Honor on the privates of the 9th Texas for gallant conduct, the first to receive this much coveted badge of distinction.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* of the 18th, says the grocery stores are all moved except one, and the stock in that will be exhausted in two or three days. It becomes a serious question where groceries are to be procured from after this.

The Raleigh N. C. *Register* says, Mrs. Jeff A. Davis arrived on the 11th, under escort of Senator Gwin, of California, accompanied by her four children, Mrs. Keary, Jeff's niece, and Mrs. Gwin, son and daughter.

The Arizonia *Times* says, Sibley's command has been dismounted in a starving condition. Two companies were cut off and the rest were endeavoring to reach Santa Fe.

The *Appeal's* Corinth correspondent says Butler's infamous order has fired our army.

The Federal spies' guide was shot at 1 p.m. to-day.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 13th congratulates the citizens on Charleston being four times stronger than New Orleans. Large consignments of stone from Columbia and the interior, iron chains and other materials will soon be on their way to aid in constructing a stone wall to block out the invaders from approach within shelling distance of the city.

All the Southern papers condemn Butler's cowardly, infamous order, but don't publish it.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the Jackson (Miss.) *Chronicle*, of the 18th, says five Yankee gunboats arrived within range of our (rebel) batteries yesterday at noon. The commander sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the city. The answer was: "*If you want the city, come and take it.*" The fleet then communicated with the authorities, demanding, it is supposed, the surrender of our ports, just below Vicksburg, which were promptly and pointedly refused.

After this, the gunboats weighed anchor and dropped down the river to bring up the rest of the gunboats for the purpose of opening a bombardment.

The following general order was forwarded by pickets for the information of this army:

The following General Order No. 28 of the Federal officers, Major General Butler commanding, at New Orleans, will be read on dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS OF DEPARTMENT OF GULF, NEW ORLEANS, May 15th.

As officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from women calling themselves ladies of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference, and courtesy on our part, it is ordered hereafter when any female shall by word, gesture, or other movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, shall be regarded and held liable and be treated as a woman of the town, plying her vocation.

By command of Major General BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

Men of the South, shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat at their pleasure the ladies of the South as common harlots. Arouse, friends, and drive back from our soil these infamous invaders of our houses and disturbers of our family ties.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

A Sergeant and twenty-six men, deserters, arrived here last night. During the last two days nothing has transpired except picket skirmishing and that is quite light. It has been expected at headquarters that Beauregard would make an attack any morning on a general engagement. It is positively known that Beauregard intended making a general attack, but found our left too strong.

Memphis deserters unite in saying that he had his whole force outside the entrenchments, and ordered a forward movement, but very suddenly countermanded it. It is supposed that the appearance of our gunboats at Vicksburg was the cause.

Col. Worthington of the 5th Iowa was accidently killed by our pickets while going the grand rounds on last Wednesday night. The body has been sent to Keokuk.

It has rained during the past twenty hours and the roads are in bad condition.

NATCHEZ, May 13.—Five schooners and four gunboats anchored in the river opposite this place. The gunboats, it is said, sent a yawl with a flag of truce bearing a demand for the surrender of the city. As the yawl landed a number of people had gathered to witness the proceeding, and the men from the boat requested that some of the crowd should take dispatches and deliver them to the Mayor, but no one could be found willing to accommodate the Yankees, until at last they prevailed upon a fisherman to carry them. When he delivered the document, and it was found to contain a demand for the surrender of the city, a crowd of exasperated citizens took the fisherman and hung him. The gunboats gave them till ten o'clock to determine what they should do.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* of the 13th says the women and children are being removed from the city to-day, by the advice of Gen. Smith, in view of an approaching conflict with the enemy.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts introduced a bill to legalize and confirm the act of the President accepting volunteers under the act of 22d of July, 1861, and to authorize the acceptance of 200,000 additional under that act. Referred.

He also introduced a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Tax bill was taken up and considered at length.

The tax on carriages, yachts, watches, organs, pianos, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, and on dogs, was struck out.

The tax on railroads, steamboats, and ferry-boats, was amended so as to make the tax on steam-railroads and steamboats 3 per cent. of the gross receipts for passengers, on horse-railroads and ferry-boats one and a half per cent. of the gross receipts for passengers, and on toll-bridges 3 per cent. on the gross earnings.

The tax on insurance companies was amended so as to tax fire and marine insurance companies 3 per cent. on the gross receipts for premiums or assessment.

Having reached the 108th section, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WICKLIFFE rose to what he considered a question of privilege. He presented the following:

WHEREAS, It is represented that the civil and judicial power of the District in the rightful exercise of their power, have been obstructed by force; that a military and armed power, pretending to act by the authority of the so called Military Governor of this District, by force arrested and imprisoned the jailor of the jail in this District, took from him the keys of the jail, imprisoned the Deputy Marshal, and released a prisoner lawfully confined and committed to the said jail by the judicial power of this District; that private citizens called to the aid of the Deputy Marshal were in like manner imprisoned by said military agency; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the facts alleged, and said other acts committed, with the illegal imprisonment of private citizens as may explain the causes and give the reasons of such conduct towards the jailor, and the judicial acts of the officer concerned, and report the same to this House, with a recommendation as to the measures necessary to prevent in future such interference; and that the committee have power to send for witnesses, and examine them upon oath.

The speaker could not see that this was a question of privilege.

Mr. WICKLIFFE stated that this conflict of jurisdiction might lead to bloodshed. If the liberties of this country are not privileged questions, what are?

The question not being entertained, the House resumed the consideration of the confiscation bill.

Mr. KELLOGG of Illinois argued the right of confiscation as an incident of the war under the constitution in civil war and rebellion as well as to foreign enemies. He was in favor of a judicious confiscation bill especially for the punishment of the leaders of the rebellion. He maintained that we ought to strip the enemy of his strength and thus augment our own. A nation that will not resort to the most efficient means to preserve and insure obedience to its authority is grossly derelict in duty. The penalty for treason ought to be enforced.

Mr. HARDING of Ky. said that the wicked course of the Southern rebels is calculated to arouse passion and prejudice on the part of Northern men, and the danger was the latter would act from these influences, and not with a view to the prosperity and perpetuity of the country. Emancipation and confiscation would be fatal to the restoration of the Government, and yet there are men here rash enough to try the experiment. This view of the pending bill he elaborately discussed.

Mr. TRAIN, of Mass., opposed confiscation and emancipation, the former as too sweeping, but would receive slaves into the army, using them any way to suppress rebellion.

Mr. THOMAS, of Mass., opposed confiscation.

Mr. EDWARDS, of N. H., favored it.

Mr. RICHARDSON opposed confiscation, quoting Douglas as against it.

Mr. WHALEY favored it.

Adjourned.

FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Weldon, N. C., Probably Taken.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—It was reported at Norfolk yesterday that Burnside had taken Weldon, N. C.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Newbern papers of the 20th mention the return of the expedition of two regiments from Pollocksville, where they met and dispersed the rebel cavalry. No casualties are mentioned.

Pennsylvania Answers the Call for More Troops.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Gov. Curtin, on receiving the first intimation from the War Department that additional troops would be called for, replied: "Pennsylvania will furnish any number required."

The Department has asked for one regiment of infantry, which is now organizing, and will be sent forward shortly.

Words Fitly Spoken.

The *Sunday Morning Chronicle* (Washington) thus speaks out:

"The rights of the loyal slaveholders in the adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia will undoubtedly be respected by the President of the United States, and the fugitive slave law will be rigidly enforced in their behalf. But it is a mockery for any man who holds slaves to ask that his 'property' should be secured to him by a constitution he hates and laws he despises. No fact is more notorious than that many of the embarrassments of the times were encouraged by the slaveholders of Maryland and Virginia nearest Washington. The stampede of the slaves of these gentlemen, within the last week, has been great, and the example promises to become contagious. If such masters should lose, by the exodus of their slaves, it will undoubtedly be their own fault. Forewarned repeatedly, they gave to the Government no countenance or favor; and now they are begging for its protection. Shield, support, and encourage all loyal men; but let the sympathizer with treason find his friends among the traitors to our glorious constitution."

Views of the War Abroad.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass) *Republican*, writes to his paper from London that the temper of Europe towards America is now more menacing than ever, on both financial and political grounds. The evidences of a misunderstanding between Secretary Stanton and Gen. McClellan have an unfavorable influence upon the public mind abroad, and the treatment of Mr. Russell by the former gentleman is fuel for the same reactionary flame. He adds:

"His banishment, in connection with the absurd and useless restrictions upon the publication of news by the American press have inspired a very common feeling in Europe that the Federal Government is suppressing the truth about the course of the war, and has thrown a great doubt upon all the statements emanating from under the government censorship. You at home may feel and know that this is not exactly a just conclusion; but we here cannot help seeing how easily foreigners reach it."

☞ The Jackson (Mich.) *Patriot* of the 21st, says:

Messrs. Austin & Tomlinson, contractors for manufacturing wagons at the State Prison, have just received orders from the Government for three hundred and twenty-five wagons, one hundred and seventy for Fremont's department and one hundred and fifty for Western Missouri, to be shipped immediately.

☞ The sale of the great steamers of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company on Lake Erie is advertised to come off the 12th of June. Who bids for the elephant?

☞ The total number of bills passed by the present Congress, and signed by the President, is one hundred and sixteen.

New Advertisements.

☞ *For "Wants," "For Sale" and "To Rent," see Second Page.*

WANTED—Girls with Sewing Machines. Also, hands to stitch Canvas by the yard. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 205 S. Water street, corner of Wells. ☞ Journal copy one time. my26-r660-1t

WANTED—To hire a good Blacksmith to go into the country. Inquire at F. J. BALLOU'S Lumber Yard, on Grove street, between North and Old streets. my26-r653-3t

WANTED—To purchase a small Steam Engine, two or three horse power. Must be in perfect order for immediate use. Address Post Office Box 938. my26-r662-3t

WANTED—A young woman wishes for a situation with a family going East. Is willing to take care of children from two to three years old, and can render herself valuable as a seamstress or as a lady's maid. The best of references can be given. Address "A. E.," Post Office Box 2887. my26-r655-3t

WANTED—By a young widow lady, a situation as House-Keeper in a widower's family. Please address "AMANDA," Tribune Office. my26-r661-1t

WANTED.—A competent and experienced Book-Keeper, who can give the best city references, wishes a situation. Address "J. S.," P. O. Drawer 6124. my26-r658-3t

WANTED.—A lady wants a situation as House-Keeper or as Clerk in a Fancy Store. The best of references given as house-keeper. Would not object to go in the country. Apply to 180, third floor, or address "B. N. H.," Box 1642. my26-r659-1t

WANTED—A situation as Clerk in a wholesale or retail Drug, Book or Grocery Store, by one that has had several years experience in business, and twenty years residence in the State. Can easily make himself acquainted with almost any business. Address M. HARVEY, Chicago Post Office. my26-r646-3t

LOST—A Sleeve Button, with gold stone sett. One dollar will be paid for it at this office.

BARNUM'S "SELF SEWER," FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Post Office Box 2744. mh22-r566-3tnet

BOARDING.—Board in a private family. A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and a pleasant suit of rooms in one of the most desirably located houses on the North Side, situated east of Clark street, a few minutes walk from Clark street Bridge. Address Post Office Box 3774. my26-r667-1t

BOARDING—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board, in a private family, near Union Park, convenient to the cars. References exchanged. Address Post Office Box 1397, Chicago. my26-r659-3t

BOARDING.—A front parlor and bedroom, suitable for two gentlemen, at 25 Monroe street. my26-r657-1w

BOARDING—On Michigan avenue, with a fine room furnished, suitable for a married couple, or two single gentlemen who are friends, can be obtained by addressing (with name) Box 838. my26-r654-1t

BOARDING—A large and very pleasant front room, with board for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at 65 Wabash Avenue. my26-r662-3t

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can obtain, with board, a very large unfurnished front room with a private family in a pleasant location in the South Division. Address "C. W. D.," Post Office Box 167. my26-r657-3t

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife wish an unfurnished suite of rooms, with first-class board, in a private family or where there are but few boarders. Would prefer the West Side. Address "M.," Tribune Office. my26-r656-1w

TO RENT—A Furnished House, situated in the most pleasant locality on the North Side, No. 300 Ontario street. To be rented until Oct. 1st, and perhaps longer, by a responsible tenant. Possession given June 1st. For particulars please call at the residence from 9 o'clock until 12 A. M., or in the evening. my26-r663-3t

TO RENT—A Furnished Tenement, pleasantly located and in a good neighborhood, from June 1st to September 1st. Part of the rent will be taken in board. Address, with reference, "R. T." Post Office Drawer 6258, Chicago. my26-r665-1t

TO RENT.—To rent cheap to a good tenant the first-class, three-story and basement, Brick House, No. 247 Illinois street. It has all the modern improvements—speaking tubes, bells, bath rooms, water closet, hot and cold water, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of C. H. RAY, Tribune Office.

BARNUM'S "SELF SEWER," FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Post Office Box 2744.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—We have sold to the Chicago Tribune Company all our interest in and to a "Compilation of Pension, Pay and Bounty Laws," advertised by us as being in process of publication. N. B.—Those having ordered the SNYDER, COOK & CO. Book of us will be supplied by the Tribune Company, except our Agents, who will be supplied by us, free. Chicago, May 24th, 1862. my26

READY THIS MORNING—A Compilation of Pension, Pay and Bounty Laws, together with Instructions and Forms necessary in procuring Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, and all dues against the Government. Particular care has been taken to render this a COMPLETE work of the kind, and it is offered to ATTORNEYS, JUSTICES, SOLDIERS, and others interested, in the full belief that it will give them, at a trifling price, all the information necessary to insure the successful prosecution of claims.
50 Cents per Copy.
Sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of price. A liberal discount made to agents and dealers. Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED 500 AGENTS.
A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
Pension, Pay and Bounty Laws,
TOGETHER WITH
Full Instructions, Forms and Official Decisions relative to Prosecuting Claims against the Government.
Published by the Tribune Company.
This work is a complete guide in the prosecution of claims against the Government, arising out of the present war.
It is published in a cheap edition, so that it can be retailed at fifty cents, and can thus be placed in the hands of the thousands of claimants who have heretofore been without a guide to direct them in obtaining their dues from the Government.
EVERY LAWYER in the country has felt the need of just such a book for the past year.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND THE FRIENDS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS in the Army can here obtain all the information that they require respecting the rights of soldiers, and the mode of obtaining them.
The book contains full and complete forms and instructions, so that any ordinary business man can, by using it as a guide, collect soldiers' claims. The forms are such as are used by the officers established War Claim offices, and have been approved by the departments at Washington.
A rapid and extensive sale of the book is anticipated, and a large edition will be printed to supply the trade. Single copies sent by mail post paid, on receipt of the retail price, 50 cents. Stamps taken.
R. R. LANDON, Agent,
86 Lake state, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago. Post Office Box 4642.
☞ Send a red stamp and get circular. my26-r661-2w

"THE MAP."
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP,
Showing at a glance the location of every
Battle Field Stamped in Colors,
Every Fort and Fortification Distinctly marked.
In every respect the Great Map for the time.
In the margin is given a concise and accurate description of every Battle, Regiments engaged, Generals which successful, &c., &c.
Agents Wanted.
LARGE PROFITS, QUICK SALES.
Address R. R. LANDON, Agent, No. 86 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. my26-r657-3t

FOR SALE—To Brewers and others. For sale cheap a number of ten Barrel Store Casks, one twelve bushel and one eight bushel Mash Tub, a ten barrel Working Tun, a seven barrel Iron Boiler, Coolers, &c., &c. 200 doz. Ale and Porter Bottles, stone and glass. Inquire of W. H. BENNE, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 207 South Water street, or Post Office Box 1299. Also, a light Express Wagon. my26-r617-2t

MY DOG—Lost in the vicinity of Union Park, (probably followed a Randolph Street Car down town), a tan colored or yellow Terrier Dog—ears cropped. She answers to the name of Nimmie or Nimble. Whoever will return her to room No. 12 Court House, or give information concerning her, shall be suitably rewarded.

NO EXTORTION.
Teeth filled with Gold....$1.50 to $3.00
" " Silver....1.00 to 2.00
" Extracted....50 cents.
Send for a FREE copy of the Dental Monitor. J. WARD ELLIS, Dentist, Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn streets, Chicago. my26-r642-1t

HEWES & BRAUNS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Wigwam Building, Market street, Chicago, Ill. N. W. HEWES. [my26-r633-2m] L. BRAUNS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Stoddard, No. 83 Clark street, opposite the Court House, (having REFITTED HIS ROOMS in convenient shape) is now prepared to execute work in the highest style of art. Album Photographs executed by more. Also, Ivorytypes and colored work of all kinds on exhibition in his Gallery. Call and see them before going elsewhere. my26-r658-3t

BARNUM'S "SELF SEWER," FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Post Office Box 2744. mh22-r566-3tnet

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the County of Cook, are requested to send them into the County Clerk's Office before the first of June. L. P. HILLIARD, Clerk. Chicago, May 24th, 1862. my26-r661-1w

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION LECTURE.—A Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, May 26th, at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, by JOHN C. W. BAILEY, Esq. Subject: "England with some of her Institutions and Antiquities." Members and their friends with ladies are invited to attend. To commence at eight o'clock precisely. WM. BARAGWANATH, President. JOHN COLLINS, Recording Secretary. my26-r664-1t

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure
RETURN TICKETS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Send for particulars to JAS. WARRACK, 12 Lake street, Chicago. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents, Liverpool and New York. my24-r611-1mistp

FARMS AND LANDS FOR VACANT LOTS.—I have several farms of different sizes, and well cultivated; also, two thousand acres of good unimproved prairie lands, all in this State, within 100 miles of Chicago, which I will exchange for vacant lots in this city. Would also exchange for houses and lots, and this case pay some money. Call at 14 Dearborn street, (office No. 8, up-stairs), or address "J. W. H.," P. O. Box 1782. my26-r654-1t

KINGDOM HAS COME.
AT H. M. HIGGINS,
117 Randolph Street.
SONG FOR THE TIMES.
Price 25 Cents.

10 TONS SODA ASH,
10 TONS SAL SODA,
10 TONS CAUSTIC SODA.
100 BBLS. GLAUBER SALTS,
100 BBLS BRIMSTONE,
100 BBLS. SULPHUR,
50 KEGS BI CARB SODA,
50 CARBOYS OIL VITRIOL.
For sale by WILLIAM D. HARRIS, Wholesale Druggist, 97 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. [my17-r617-1m]

PORTABLE ENGINES.—Two new Portable Engines, six and seven horse power, For Sale Cheap for Cash, By GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Warehouse, 19 and 21 Dearborn st., Chicago. my26-r663-1m

EDWARDS' XXXX WHITE Winter Wheat Flour. A fresh supply at JOHN D. KING'S, Foot of Franklin street.

$500 TO LOAN FOR ONE year at 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in Chicago. ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY In Chicago or Cook County. CLARKSON & TREE, Rooms 1 and 2, 92 Dearborn street.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, No. 50 West Randolph Street. my17-r1-1y

ILLINOIS STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Fourth Annual Convention of the Illinois State Sabbath School Association will be held in the Clark street Methodist Episcopal Church (corner of Washington), in the City of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 3d day of June proximo, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Its sessions will continue for two days. Distinguished speakers from abroad have signified their intention to be present and mingle in the exercises. The Committee are in correspondence with practical Sabbath School men from several of our large cities, and trust that many of them will be in attendance.
Each evangelical school in the State is invited to send at least two delegates (male or female) to the Convention, with such statistics from their school, as it may be able to obtain, bringing proper credentials of their appointment.
Pastors are especially invited to be present and take part in the proceedings.
The objects of the Convention is to promote the general interest of the cause, and to awaken a deeper and more abiding interest in the hearts of Christians in behalf of the children in the Sabbath School.
To this end, the Committee ask for a general representation from all parts of the State.
Delegates will be cordially entertained in Christian families in the City during the Convention.
Those who can do so are requested to notify (by mail) Mr. E. S. Wells several days previous to the Convention, and all Delegates will confer a favor upon the Committee by reporting themselves, on their arrival, at the bookstore of Messrs. Tomlinson Bros., Lake street, (up-stairs), where a member of the Committee will be in readiness to assign them places.
Fraternally, E. S. WELLS, J. H. CONRAD, J. S. BARNES, G. C. COOK, J. G. SWEET, Ex. Com.
Chicago, May, 1862.
☞ Country papers in Illinois and Wisconsin please copy.

New Advertisements.

GREAT SACRED CONCERT
—IN—
Clemens' Garden, Cottage Grove.
The undersigned will open their Garden in Cottage Grove on SUNDAY, the 25th inst., with a Grand Sacred Concert. All kinds of Refreshments on hand. Mr. WILWERTH is engaged to furnish all kinds of Confectionery, Ice Cream, &c.
Horse Cars run near to the Garden.
CLEMENS & SHMIDT.

SPRAGUE'S
PINK
AND
FANCY PRINTS.
ALSO,
BARGAINS IN DOMESTICS.
☞ Orders for all kinds of goods filled with care.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 and 76 Lake Street.

GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.
At the urgent request of many of our customers we have fitted up and opened an assortment where Ladies wishing
HOOP SKIRTS OR CORSETS,
Can have every facility for trying on the goods with comfort before purchasing. As a
PERFECT FIT
Can thus be secured, and as our stock of these articles is FULLER AND CHEAPER than
Any other in this city.
We hope for largely increased sales in the future. We always have on hand
Bradley's & Thomson's celebrated Skirts,
And full lines of the well-known
"Mechanique," "Robert Worley's French," and "Madam Bowles" Corsets."
☞ Ladies are invited to call and inspect our stock.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE
—BY—
THOS. B. BRYAN,
A well improved piece of central property, encumbered for $10,000, will be exchanged for vacant property on the West Side.
House and Lot on West Randolph street, encumbered for $700, will be exchanged for a small house and lot.
House and Lot on Larrabee street, free of encumbrance, will be exchanged for a farm in Cook County.
A Lot, on State street, near Harrison, encumbered, will be exchanged for city property, vacant or improved.
Lands improved and unimproved in Illinois and Iowa to exchange for improved city property. Encumbrances will be assumed, or difference paid in cash.
Parties looking for RESIDENCE or BUSINESS PROPERTY will find a large and well selected list at my office.
THOMAS B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney, No. 4 Bryan Hall.

BLACKBERRY WINE.
The attention of the public is respectfully called to a very superior article of
COUNTRY MADE
BLACKBERRY WINE,
Prepared from the
PURE JUICE OF THE BERRY.
And designed expressly for
MEDICAL AND FAMILY USE.
For sale by Smith & Dwyer, Gale Brothers, F. A. Bryan, (Tremont House Druggists,) Harral, Risley & Kitchen, (Sherman House Druggists,) L. F. Humeston, H. Mottram, White & Bradbrook, A. B. Bryan, Henry G. O'Keefe, G. P. Frost, J. Drill, W. Wadsack, J. H. Murphy, A. P. Kinyon, (Drover's Hotel), M. S. Ives, M. J. Dean, L. T. Hinckley, N. Snow, Wm. Van Fleet & Co., J. K. Bryan and J. B. Taylor, Chicago. J. H. Brown and J. McGann, Joliet. Dimmick & Mayburg, M. Knousal and D. Walker, Ottawa. Joseph Monks, (Moore's Hotel), Peru, and by first-class Druggists generally. A. B. HILLS, Proprietor. F. P. BIRGS, General Agent for the Northwest, Office No. 8 Dearborn street, (up-stairs.) Post Office Box 2860, Chicago, Illinois.

"WE KNOW NOT WHERE ELSE SO MUCH AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE OF THE REBELLION CAN BE OBTAINED."
"NO OTHER WORK POSSESSES THE VALUE AS A WORK OF REFERENCE."
"It is Reliable, Complete and Desirable."
THE
Rebellion Record,
Edited by FRANK MOORE,
Is the only publication which gives the HISTORY OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR FREE GOVERNMENT NOW GOING ON.
IT IS
FULL, IMPARTIAL AND RELIABLE.
A Record which the COURTS, the DEPARTMENTS, and the COURTS QUOTE, as
THE HISTORY OF THE TIMES.
It appeals to the intelligence of every citizen. By reference to it every person can be fairly and truthfully posted up in relation to this
GREAT REBELLION.
IT CONTAINS,—I.
The Causes of the Great Struggle and the Great Issues before the Country, by EDWARD EVERETT.
II.
A Diary of Verified Events;
Commencing with the meeting of the South Carolina Convention, Dec. 17th, 1860—giving, in the form of a Diary, a concise, succinct and truthful history of every event as it occurs.
III.
Documents, Speeches, Extended Narratives, &c.,
CONSISTING OF ALL THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF BATTLES, SKIRMISHES, &C., MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, SPECIAL ORDERS, &C., &C. GRAPHIC ACCOUNTS OF THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, IMPORTANT SPEECHES AND LETTERS FROM LEADING MEN, NORTH AND SOUTH. PICTURESQUE NARRATIVES (from eye-witnesses) OF THE GREAT BATTLES, SECESSION ORDINANCES, MESSAGES, PROCLAMATIONS, &c.
IV.
Rumors, Incidents, Patriotic Songs and Ballads.
Illustrated with correct Portraits engraved on steel of the Notable Men of the Time, and with Maps and Diagrams of the Plans of Battles.
THE REBELLION RECORD
Is published in PARTS, each Part Illustrated with TWO FINE PORTRAITS, 50 cents each.
ALSO, IN VOLUMES.
Six Parts, with Copious Index, comprise a Volume.
NOW READY,
VOLUMES ONE, TWO AND THREE.
Bound in Cloth, at $3.75 each; Sheep, $4.50; Half Morocco, or Half Calf Antique, $5.00 each.
A NEW EDITION,
Sold exclusively by Canvassers and Agents, is now publishing in Nos. at 25 cents each. Each number illustrated with a Portrait on Steel.
☞ Agents wanted, to whom liberal commissions will be given.
☞ Copies of the REBELLION RECORD, in Parts or Volumes, will be sent, free of expense, on receipt of price. Sent in registered letters, the publisher will be responsible for all remittances.
☞ Clubs will be supplied at the following rates: FIVE COPIES of each volume in semi-monthly numbers or Monthly Parts, to one address or separately. TEN COPIES.
Remittances must be sent in registered letters, otherwise the Publisher will not be responsible, and in current funds.
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,
532 Broadway, New York.
C. T. EVANS, Gen. Agent.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or shipment to Europe.

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS, ...

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

THE SHIP CANAL IN ITS RELATIONS TO CHICAGO.

Among those in Congress who oppose the passage of the bill for a ship-canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, some, it is said, are influenced by the belief derived from parties here, that the construction of the work will tend to injure some kinds of business in the city. While this fear is groundless, it is natural. Those who can remember the time when there was not a railroad leading from the city, will recollect that their construction was generally opposed by merchants of that day in the belief they would ruin the retail trade, and other cases might be mentioned where great improvements were opposed on grounds quite as absurd.

While in regard to this work the Board of Trade, the Mercantile Association and the City Authorities have shown the most liberal and enlightened spirit, there are, as we have said, some who regard it as calculated to injure, rather than benefit our business, and it is proper that the subject should receive an examination in all its bearings.

The objection which is most commonly urged is, that it will allow vessels to pass through from St. Louis to Buffalo, and even to New York, when the Erie Canal shall be enlarged, without breaking bulk—thereby injuring the grain trade, and impairing the value of warehouse property. Enthusiastic friends of this and other canals, in New York, and unreasonable opponents in Philadelphia, have insisted upon this view. We are with some regret forced to believe that this is an error, and that while it is practicable to pass gunboats through the proposed channel without coal, stores or armament on board, it is utterly impracticable to use it profitably for general purposes of commerce with lake vessels. The reason is that:

1. The Mississippi River, below the mouth of the Illinois, does not generally admit vessels, of over six feet draft, and consequently there is no object in adapting the canal to those of greater draft of water.

2. None of the steam lake marine can be used in so shallow a channel, the draft of propellers being from 9 feet 6 inches to 11 feet 6 inches, when laden.

3. If twelve feet depth could be provided it would not serve the general use of lake vessels, because the cost of transportation by river boats and barges is so much lower as to make them cheaper, even after adding the cost of transhipment. A river boat which would break in two and be swamped if forty rods from the pier would be perfectly useful on the canal. Ocean steamers can come to St. Louis and Cairo at many seasons, but they do not come because their use in that way is not profitable. This subject has been fully investigated, in reference to the New York canals, and the question is settled that the great strength, weight and cost of lake or ocean craft renders their employment on canals or rivers, for long trips, unprofitable.

4. But it is said that vessels can be constructed adapted to both. In answer we may say, that on the Mississippi and other rivers where it would be quite as desirable nothing of the kind has been done. Indeed, it is obvious that for the transportation of grain, lumber, cotton and bulky articles the cheapest transportation on our canal and river improved, would be by barges propelled by tugs. A merchant has only to own a barge capable of carrying ten thousand bushels of grain, and he is prepared to trade to St. Paul, Memphis, or elsewhere, as the tuging will be a separate business. Let it not be supposed that the inability to use lake craft profitably on the canal will detract from its value as a national work. It will only be because river, slack water and wide canal navigation is cheaper and better adapted to do the business required.

These are the only interests concerning which under timidity or imperfect understanding of the subject might excite apprehensions. Every other, it is plain, must be benefited. The scope of our commerce would be extended hundreds of miles beyond its present range. Steamboats from distant points on the Mississippi and its tributaries would bear back as return freight the products of our workshops; the value of all property would be enhanced and new vigor be infused into every branch of business. It is indeed difficult to place a limit to the growth of Chicago, when this and some other public works shall have been completed. With a railroad stretching to the Pacific Ocean, steamboats arriving from New Orleans, and vessels of a thousand tons burden departing for Liverpool (which would only require the construction of twenty-one miles of canal in Canada), she might fairly rival the greatest cities of America, as the *entrepot* of European and Asiatic commerce, and a center of manufacturing industry. All this without detracting from the growth of any city or section, but by creating new and mutually beneficial relations with all.

Instead, therefore, of injuring the transhipping and warehouse business, this canal will, in all probability, double it.

5. Another interest which has shown some signs of alarm is that of certain railroads leading west. A communication in the TRIBUNE, some time since, signed "J. H. B.," is understood to be from this source. The more enlightened of the railroad men, however, do not share this feeling as they comprehend that the value of their property like that of the city depends upon the prosperity of the adjacent country.

But the passage of the canal bill would ensure certain other more immediate advantages, which must not be lost sight of. It provides means for continuing the channel to the lake, thereby keeping open our harbor at all times for the largest vessels. The value and necessity of this need not be told to owners of vessels. It will effect, when completed, the drainage of the city, saving thereby a great expense, and adding to its salubrity and healthfulness.

The expenditure of thirteen millions of dollars in from three to five years in the construction of the work, will be in itself no small advantage to the city and the State.

As the time is at hand when a vote must be taken on our canal bill, it is to be hoped that every citizen will use his influence with such members of Congress as he may be acquainted with in its favor. If any fail to do this, or use their influence against it, they will assume a responsibility hard to bear, and inflict an injury upon the commerce of the city from which it may never recover. The idea that a work calculated to add to the business and prosperity of the entire country, but especially of the Northwestern States, can injure the business of Chicago, involves a contradiction which shows its absurdity. As well might it be contended that a Pacific railroad would injure us. Everything which cheapens transportation adds to the value of produce and property. The cities depend upon the country for their support. They will be benefited in different degrees by a work like this, but all, even Philadelphia, where most fear has been expressed of its effects, will be favorably influenced by its completion. Every channel of trade from the East to the West will experience the same result. Let those who oppose it remember the fate of the opponents of the Erie Canal, which it fully rivals in importance and surpasses in magnitude. An artificial channel 316 miles in length, 160 feet wide with locks 350 feet long by 70 feet in width walled up throughout with stone will be unequalled in magnificence by any heretofore undertaken in any country. It will join the two great divisions of the internal commerce of the continent, together and bind them into one. And great as will no doubt be its influence and its benefits to New York, Buffalo and St. Louis, it can excite no feeling of hostility to assert that of all the cities of the country Chicago is the one most interested in its construction.

A QUESTION ANSWERED AND A QUESTION ASKED.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, assuming to speak for "conservative" men, tauntingly asks what positive good has been accomplished by "Abolition?" Speaking for no particular class, we shall attempt to answer the question. To "Abolition"—we accept the word as we find it—this country owes *all* its greatness. Were it not for Abolition, we should not now have a country recognized as a power among the nations of the earth. Abolition freed seven of the thirteen original States from the curse of slavery. Lazy, lagging conservatism did not do it; for conservatism, as its name implies, never leads in any reform measure; but is always dragged along in the rear of the age. Of course pro-slavery did not do it. It was an Abolition act, accomplished by men who called themselves Abolitionists, and the whole glory of the achievement belongs to them alone.

Abolition prohibited slavery in the Northern Territory. The seven original States made free by Abolition, peopled the twelve new Free States. The Free States attracted the industrious foreigner; gave the poor white emigrants from the South a chance to prosper; developed our resources; founded our free schools; established our national credit; made our name respectable abroad; preserved all we have of liberty, and last of all, saved the Republic from destruction through a damnable pro-slavery conspiracy.

With no Free States, we should have, instead of one great nation just entering upon a glorious future, half a dozen contemptible little slave oligarchies, with perhaps an equal number of European protectorates; a population two parts black and one part white, dissipated, thriftless, and deplorably ignorant; no future, no present, nothing of the past, save the glorious rise of the Republic and its disgraceful fall. Such would be our present condition without Free States. And there could never have been a Free State without "Abolition." Slavery was never yet known to abolish itself. We owe to Abolition all the past of which we have not cause to feel ashamed; all the present worth caring for; all the future worth hoping for. This is our answer to the question which has often been triumphantly asked. And now we shall ask one in return: What positive good has slavery done this country?

BLOODLESS VICTORIES.

The Federal loss in the battle of Williamsburg was four thousand. That was certainly not a bloodless fight, and the results of the victory are computable by a very common rule. The rebels oppose force to our armies, and we must meet them with a superior force. Bloodless victories will never end the war. But wholly aside of any considerations as to the ultimate suppression of the rebellion, bloodless victories are the most expensive and awful. Gen. McClellan's admirers base their estimate of his greatness upon the alleged fact that he accomplishes his great ends without the shedding of blood. Now, it is next to impossible to conceive of a military hero who has never fought a great battle. Undoubtedly there have been vast improvements of late years in military science; there is more of intellectual, and less of brute force, in battles now-a-days than formerly; but all the intellect and science in the world would not suffice upon the battle field as against musketry and cannon. When the reports from Williamsburg reached us, we had hopes that Gen. McClellan had awakened to a realization of this truth. Surely the scenes he must have witnessed at Yorktown could not fail to teach him an important lesson.

We know the fact—but we have never seen it in print—that two thousand of our brave men died in the trenches and were buried in the swamps before and around Yorktown. All died of sickness. Yorktown fell into our hands—it was a bloodless victory! If Gen. McClellan had not sat down to a siege there, but had stormed the rebel works as soon as he arrived in front, they would have been easily carried, without the loss of five hundred men. But we had a bloodless victory at Yorktown! And if, at the time our forces arrived in front, the assault had been made and the works carried, and the success followed up—there would have been no battle at Williamsburg, all obstacles to our march between that place and Richmond would easily have been swept away, and Richmond itself in our possession weeks ago. Gen. McClellan's bloodless victories are expensive things.

THE UNION STILL PERFECT.

Huckstering traitors artfully inculcate the idea that a huge gap is created in the Union by the rebellion; that it is deformed and imperfect; that its legitimate authority is at least questionable; and the Chicago *Times* goes so far as to pronounce it a *bastard*. Now it is not true that the consent of every individual, or of every State, is necessary to the existence of the Union in all its grandeur and perfection. Our system of government is founded on the consent of the people; and a majority of the people govern. But if, according to the pro-slavery theory, it be founded on the consent of the *States*, then a majority of the States govern. In either case, the governing power rests, not on the consent of the *whole*, but on the constitutionally expressed will of the *majority*. A minority can neither destroy nor impair the authority of the Union. The Union was not founded on the consent of a minority; and its constitutional existence is as perfect to-day as ever. Who calls it a *bastard* is a knave and a slanderer, and unfit to run at large among loyal men.

☞ What inducement can any unprejudiced and honorable man have to make him desire the success of this rebellion? On the one hand is the flag round which cluster so many patriotic recollections, and which has waved above the brave in so many hard fought battles; the constitution which so many of us have sworn to sustain; the laws which we have aided to enact; the treaties which we have negotiated. On the other hand are those who trail that flag in the dust, abjure the constitution, defy the laws, and by alliances with foreigners who spurn them. All the motives which govern the conduct of men not degraded below manhood, point from rebellion. To be a traitor, or to sympathize with traitors, is proof of depravity in its worst form. It is cold, clammy, stolid, with none of the enthusiasm which sometimes redeems wickedness from contempt.

☞ The secret of the steadfast loyalty of East Tennessee lies in one fact: The people own few slaves, and have never learned to despise labor. In all the States, and sections of States, where labor has been held honorable, and the laborer has not been degraded, there has been no rebellion against the Government. In all the States and districts where the prevailing spirit of the people has been of subserviency to slavery, the sentiment of loyalty has been tainted, and the rebellion has been welcomed. The fact is full of significance. It demonstrates beyond question that the great struggle now shaking the land, is undisguisedly between slavery and freedom.

☞ When the Northern compromiser speaks of peace, he means the surrender of right; of constitutional guaranties, he means that he would rather see the Union swallowed up by the rebellion than the Slave Power extinguished.

☞ The work upon the Treasury building extension is progressing finely. Most of the granite columns which have encumbered Pennsylvania avenue, in front of the White House, for several years past, have been raised to the proper position. It is said that the work will be prosecuted without interruption until the extension is completed, the room being much needed for the increased business of the Treasury Department.

Emigration from Ireland.

A letter from Ireland, dated in Dublin on the 7th of May, says: Notwithstanding the disheartening intelligence daily received from America, the peasantry are still emigrating to that country. On Tuesday a large number of people from Listowel and its neighborhood passed through Tralee *en route* for America. They appeared a fine, healthy-looking people, and likely to succeed in the labor market of the New World. The *Western* (Connaught) *Star* writes: Already the exodus has commenced. Numbers of the peasantry leave for America by every packet, and a large proportion of the passages are paid on the other side. We continue to receive numerous inquiries from small farmers and others anxious to proceed to Queensland or British Columbia. The applicants for free emigration are greatly on the increase. The same writer adds: Archbishop Cullen and all the Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland assembled yesterday in Dublin to "transact important business." This is all the information on the subject their organs are allowed to give; but it is understood the critical state of the Papal Power was the subject of their deliberation.

The Monitor Vindicated.

The fate of the Galena in her encounter with the bluff batteries on James River, and the escape of the Monitor from injury in the same engagement, are further proofs if any are wanting, that small (almost) submerged hulls, and turrets from six inches to a foot in thickness, are the only contrivances that can be absolutely depended on. It is fortunate that the Government did not wait for the Galena to be tested under fire, before deciding upon the model of the half dozen, or more batteries now under construction; but ordered all of them to be built on the plan of the Monitor. And not only has that model been adopted for the new batteries large and small, but for the old vessels, the Roanoke and others, that are in process of alteration. Only one iron-clad vessel of the Galena pattern is now on the Government hands—the Kensington at Philadelphia. She is now so near completion, that it will be impossible to alter her into a "Monitor," or to place any additional number of plates upon her that will render her safe against such a fire as riddled the Galena. Other naval engagements with the enemy's batteries may teach instructive lessons; but it may well be doubted whether the principle introduced by Captain Ericsson in his Monitor, can be improved upon, though it may be made more effective in its application.

☞ The inhabitants of Baltimore were, on Saturday last, gratified by the rare sight of a foreign vessel of war in their port. The Brazilian war steamer Paraense anchored there, having come from Annapolis in three hours. The Paraense is a fine steamer of about six hundred tons, with a double oscillating engine of two hundred and twenty horse power. She was built in Rio de Janerio, of hard South American timber, mounts four guns, two being 68-pounders, and has a crew of one hundred and forty men and nine officers. She was on Monday visited by numerous parties of gentlemen and ladies, who were courteously received on board.

☞ The question of dress is greatly agitating London at present. A rule was made that none should appear at the Inauguration of the International Exhibition excepting in full court dress with knee breeches and sword. This was so unpopular that it was afterwards modified to allow gentlemen to appear in ordinary evening dress, but on the condition that they should occupy the back seats, and allow the bedizzened diplomats and court officials to sit in front.

☞ A shoal of whales ran ashore lately near Whiteness, on the Isle of Shetland, and getting into shallow water, immense numbers—some four or five hundred, it is said—were captured by the Islanders. They were attacked both by sea and land. Some escaped, but were wounded, sank and afterward rose to the surface and floated to the shore, so that almost the entire shoal was captured. People came from miles around, and a number of riflemen hurried to the spot to enjoy the novel sport of whale-shooting.

☞ The amount of seed cotton hitherto received at New York from the rebel States, and ginned for the benefit of the Government, is about 2,500,000 pounds. Nearly 1,000,000 pounds have arrived within the last ten days. Only one small lot has yet come from Florida and that is to be ginned for the owner, a strong Union man.

KELLEY'S REPLY TO VOORHEES

Spicy Debate in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1862.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House resumed the consideration of the Confiscation bill.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) reviewed the financial policy which has governed the Administration since it came into power, characterizing it as unsound, unwise and ruinous. The criminals who have been plundering the Treasury have not been brought to justice, nor has honesty pervaded the departments. History will on this subject cause every lover of his country to bow his head, while his cheek will burn with shame, because of the extravagant shamelessness of expenditures. By means of mismanagement and fraud, the public debt a year hence will be one-sixth of the wealth of the country or two thousand millions of dollars. Now the proportion to every voter is $200; twelve months from this time it will be $400. Where was the evidence that any other people had been so burdened within so short a time. He might be met with the familiar cry that these rash expenditures are necessary to carry on the war. To this he interposed an explicit denial, come from whatsoever quarter it might. The Mexican war, though carried on in a distant country, cost for every man less than one-fourth what was now expended; but fraud and crime had swollen the enormous burden on patriotic and honest people. This he stood ready to prove. He alluded to the results of the Investigating Committee to support his argument. In conclusion he expressed the hope and predicted that the people would rise in their might and send hitherto representatives who will be govern by the teachings of the Bible and the Constitution, and that the Union will be re-established on the principles of justice and Christianity.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) expressed his surprise at the gentleman's extraordinary speech. The gentleman said at the end of another year the national debt will be two thousand millions of dollars, and the interest over one hundred millions. To say nothing of the attacks on the Administration, which is doing all it can to put down the rebellion inaugurated by the gentleman's own party, he would remind the gentleman that our armies are in part commanded by Democratic generals, and if there is any extravagance or responsibility, they must take their due share. The office of Secretary of War is filled, too, by a Democrat. The charge came with an ill grace from the gentleman. When the fact shall be investigated, he (Morrill) would be as willing as the gentleman to visit the delinquents with just punishment, and hang them on gibbets for execration in all time to come. He thought there would be found as many of them in the Democratic as in any other party. In relation to the expenditures, he would merely say the entire amount of the appropriation for the year ending 1862 is $586,000,000, and for that ending 1863, $554,000,000; so if the war continues then till the end of another year, the expenditure will not exceed $1,150,000,000. The present debt, including the old, is a little over $600,000,000. The interest, even over 6 per centum, would not be more than $40,000,000.

Mr. Kelley (Rep., Pa.,) said if the speech of Mr. Voorhees had been made in the halls of the Confederate Congress, its well rounded periods would have drawn down vehement applause. Was John B. Floyd a member of Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet? Who was he but the man who stole the arms from the well stocked arsenals and gave them to the rebels to create this war? Was Howell Cobb a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet? It was he who put the credit of our country so low. We could not borrow money at twelve per centum. It caused every foreign nation to turn up its nose, so to speak, at American securities. Was Jacob Thompson a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet?—the man who stole the Indian bonds. Was Toucey a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet?—he that dismantled the few ships remaining in our waters, and sending others to distant shores. These were the thieves and scoundrels of the former Administration, over whose overthrow the gentleman from Indiana mourned. The gentleman's remarks reminded him of Satan reproving sin; but he had never before seen it practiced on so great a scale as now. The present condition of the country was the natural result of the training the people received at the hands of the Democratic party. It made our country the plunderer of nations, provided they were feeble. Fillibusterism became synonymous with Democracy during the two last Administrations. Considering all their corruptions, it did not lie in the mouths of those seeking to resuscitate the Democratic party to reproach the present Administration with dishonesty and fraud. In further reply, Mr. Kelly said the labor of the country will pay the taxes. Stephen A. Douglas truly said there will be only two parties in this war, "patriots and traitors"—no neutrals. A man must be for or against, the Government. He asked whether anybody could tell from the speeches of the gentleman from Indiana whether the latter was for or against the Government.

Appearance of Nashville.

The Nashville correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says:

"Nashville has all the appearance of a garrison town. Squadrons of cavalry are continually riding in and out, and the streets are patrolled at night; while at nearly every corner 'the sentry walks his lonely round,' and challenges all late home-goers. To us civilians the sharp word, 'Halt,' and the ring of the musket as it is brought to a 'port,' bring anything but pleasant sensations. However, a brief explanatory phrase, 'citizen going home' is echoed by 'pass,' and you have the same ceremony repeated at intervals before you get to your domicil. All these precautions are rendered necessary to prevent the ingress and egress of spies, and as a security against the running away of chattels."

INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Nomination of Hon. Edward Stanly as Military Governor Heartily Concurred In.

The transport steamer Haze arrived in New York, on the 22d inst., from Newbern, North Carolina, whence she sailed on the 17th inst. She brings fifty soldiers from General Burnside's division, on furlough or discharged from the service.

A Union meeting was held at Shepardsville, Carteret county, on Saturday, May 10. H. R. Bell was called to the chair, and Thomas Hill appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the unfortunate occurrence of the present war, now progressing between the Federal Government and the Southern States.

Resolved, That, in our opinion said war was brought on by a few hasty politicians, and not by any act of the Federal Government.

Resolved, further, That we believe it to be the duty of all Union-loving men to meet and speak their Union sentiments, and also to take measures to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we desire protection by our Federal friends.

Resolved, That, since it has become necessary to appoint a military Governor for the State of North Carolina, we heartily concur in the appointment of the Hon. Edward Stanly to fill that office, and agree to invite the said Edward Stanly to visit us at Shepardsville.

It will be observed that the last resolution extends a warm welcome to Governor Stanly.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Newbern *Progress* says:

The State Convention at Raleigh adjourns next Wednesday. This Convention was elected a year ago last February, when the people of the State voted to remain in the Union by sixty thousand majority, and was composed of the strongest and smartest men of the State. The Convention will re-assemble whenever deemed prudent. At least two-thirds of the members are Union men.

MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

The old Gaston House, in Newbern, has been re-opened under the name of the Union Hotel.

The Union men of Bay River, North Carolina, have organized a military company for the protection of the laws, liberty and property of Union men in the neighborhood, and for the preservation of law and order. The organization is known as the Craven County Union Home Guard, and all loyal residents of the county are invited to join.

A Tory Sheet.

[From the Carlinville Free Democrat.]

Obscurity and insignificance often shield vicious men in their infamous acts. The Carlinville *Spectator*, and one or two other diminutive organs of treason, owe their continued existence solely to their obscurity and lack of influence. Gen. Halleck has suppressed newspapers in St. Louis whose disloyalty was not to be compared, in brazen effrontery and satanic depravity, with that of the Vallandigham-Gwin organ in this place. Gov. Andy Johnson has suppressed papers in Tennessee simply for republishing articles from Northern papers which were not one-tenth as disloyal and traitorous as the utterances of the Macoupin organ of "the Democratic party." Read the following—the leading editorial article in the *Spectator* of May 16th, 1862:

"We call the especial attention of our readers to the address of the Democratic members of Congress from the free States to the people of the United States. The sentiments contained in it look as if a day of redemption was approaching, and that the days of *leaden despotism* were drawing to a close. THE VULGAR, SWAGGERING USURPER at Washington, WHO HAS THE UNBLUSHING IMPUDENCE TO INTIMATE THAT HE, and he alone, IS THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, may begin to take warning. This address comes like the peal of the tocsin and the roar of the alarm gun. The UNITY OF DESPOTISM they pledge themselves to resist, as did our fathers, *with their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor*. Let the Democracy come bravely up to the move that promises to disenthrall the country from the *tyranny more odious than Austrian despotism*. This is a movement in the right direction, and the only objection to it is that IT DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH."

Matters in General Fremont's Department.

[Cor. Indianapolis Journal, 23d.]

We are now 75 miles south of the South Branch of the Potomac. We came here, making forced marches, to reinforce Brigadier-Generals Schenck and Milroy, who were threatened by a superior force of the enemy. Reaching this place with a large force of our army, we found Generals Schenck's and Milroy's Brigades occupying strong positions in and around the village, resolved to give the enemy a warm reception in case they were attacked. Our reinforcements, consisting of Gen. Blenkers entire division, together with some two other regiments of infantry, and several companies of cavalry, arrived here, all eager for the expected battle. We intended to attack the enemy at once, but he, putting into requisition his superior quality of running, beat a hasty retreat about twelve hours before we arrived. The enemy was between 12,000 and 14,000 strong. We could have whipped that number easily. Our troops were too much wearied, after their long march to hope to overtake the enemy, and as our commissary stores were about exhausted, we were compelled to remain here a few days to rest and get something to eat. This will all be accomplished in a short time, and then we will chase the rebels until we catch them, or run them out of the Mountain Department. If they remain here they will have to fight. After six weeks incessant labor, Gen. Fremont has organized a little army—every regiment now is in good condition, and all that is desired is that they have an opportunity of showing their prowess and bravery on the field.

We will leave our present camp soon and march south. I now doubt that the rebels will show us battle in Virginia. I fear they will keep ahead of us until we get into a more Southern State. When this rebel army, which is now in our front, is driven out of the Old Dominion, then is secession over in Virginia, and nothing is to be done but to bring the old, and now forever disgraced State, back into the Federal Union. This is no difficult matter, and will, I have no doubt, soon be done.

The people living here, and in fact in this entire country, are almost entirely traitors. There is hardly a friend of the Union here. You may rest assured that traitors are not shown much quarter by this army. We did not come here to coax men to be loyal to this Government, but we came to prove to them, by ocular and physical demonstration, that this Government is stronger than they are, and if they will not conform to the constitutional requirements and obey the laws, the will be *forced* to.

Arrival of Released Michigan Prisoners.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 22nd.]

This morning a number of the Michigan soldiers captured at Bull Run and other places, since the war commenced, and released a few days ago by the rebel government at Richmond, arrived from Washington. They came from Washington to Cleveland by rail, and thence to this city by the steamer May Queen. Before the arrival of the steamer, the Light Guard, Capt. Croul, with their excellent band, and a large number of citizens, were at the wharf of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, to receive them.

A short time after six o'clock the Queen neared the dock, and upon the promenade deck, near the bow, were grouped our brave Michigan soldiers, most of whom had been lying in noisome rebel prisons since the 21st of July, 1861. The band struck up the sweet and appropriate air of "Home, Sweet Home." Three rousing cheers went up from the crowd assembled, and soon the returned braves were clasped in the arms of their friends. The meeting between mother and son, wife and husband, sister and brother, sweetheart and lover, was a scene long to be remembered by those who witnessed it, and one that brought tears to many eyes unused to weep. As the noble fellows marched ashore and passed in front of the Light Guard, that company presented arms, and the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." The Guard taking the right, several officers and citizens coming next, and the released soldiers the left, they proceeded up Third street to Fort, up Fort to the Campus Martius, down Woodward avenue to Jefferson, up Jefferson to Russell street, up Russell to Congress, down Congress to Woodward avenue, down Woodward to Jefferson, down Jefferson to Bagg's Hotel, where a fine collation was partaken of.

As a whole, the returned soldiers look remarkably well, but we are sorry to notice several whose health had been visibly impaired by their long confinement.

Gen. Halleck's Order No. 3.

[Pittsburgh Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

There is but one feeling here among loyal men of all parties, and that is that Gen. Halleck's orders concerning the slaves are positively dangerous, and call for instant modification from the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. I have not met the man who does not see in the new order, No. 17, actual mischief. Against all the position of the country just now, Gen. Halleck puts his mouth into the dust before slavery, and declares that in no case will any fugitive slave be tolerated within his lines. He excludes fugitives, and our young men, weakened with dysentery, must do the hard manual work which those loyal blacks are able and willing to do for them. He excludes fugitives, and this moment cannot tell whether the enemy is at Corinth or not, or how his batteries lie; half the officers being inclined to think the white "deserters" imposters, willing to go to captivity (that being the name for an agreeable summer residence in the North), if they are discovered as such, and, having deceived us, able to be taken prisoners from our ranks by their friend, the enemy. The loyal blacks are the only ones we can trust utterly: and although our citizens are not very squeamish as to what is done to the negro, they are feeling deeply that their children are liable to be sacrificed to Gen. Halleck's hatred of negroes, which is said by those who know him to be an all-absorbing principle of his nature and existence. It may be that our men will, over all these disadvantages, triumph; but if they do not, let it be put on record as the work of pro-slavery generalship. Nay, let one-half the cost be laid to that.

Nashville Items.

[From the Nashville Union, 21st.]

— Yesterday morning D. F. Carter, President, and John Herriford, Cashier of the Bank of the Union, of this city, were arrested by order of Governor Johnson, for treason, and placed in confinement. The money changers will soon be scourged out of the temple.

— We regret to learn from farmers from various adjoining counties that the rust has already begun to make its appearance in their fields and that their crops will be worth little if anything. We hope that this is not general.

CONFISCATION.

Speech of Charles Sumner, Delivered in the Senate May 19.

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. Sumner (Rep., Mass.) said—If I can simplify this discussion, I shall feel that I have done something toward establishing the truth. And now, if you will kindly give me your attention, I shall try to open the question in such a way as to exhibit clearly all the points in issue. There is a saying often repeated by statesmen and often recorded by publicists, which embodies the direct object of the war which we are now unhappily compelled to wage—an object sometimes avowed in European war, and more than once made a watchword in our own country—"indemnity for the past and security for the future." Such should be our comprehensive aim—nor more nor less. Without indemnity for the past, this war will have been waged at our cost. Without security for the future, this war will have been waged in vain. Treasure and blood will have been lavished in vain. But indemnity and security are both means to an end; and that end is the national unity and the Constitution of the United States. It is not enough if we preserve the constitution at the expense of the national unity. Nor is it enough if we enforce the national unity at the expense of the constitution. Both must be maintained. Both will be maintained if we do not fail to take counsel of that prudent courage which is never so much needed as at a moment like the present. Two things we seek as means to an end; indemnity for the past and security for the future. Two things we seek as the end itself: national unity under the Constitution of the United States. Whatever may be the doubts of Senators or their finespun constitutional theories, nobody can question that we are in the midst of a *de facto* rebellion, and in the midst of a *de facto* war. We are in the midst of each and both.

So far has the displacement of the National Government prevailed, that at this moment, throughout the whole territory, there are no functionaries acting under the United States, but all are pretending to act under the newly established usurpation. Instead of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, required of all officials by the Constitution, another oath has been substituted, to support the Constitution of the Confederacy; and thus the rebellion has assumed a completeness of organization under the most solemn sanctions. In point of fact, throughout this territory, the National Government has been ousted, while the old State Governments have ceased to exist, lifeless now from rebel hands. Call it suicide, if you will, or suspended animation, or abeyance, they have none the less ceased to exist. Such is the plain and palpable fact. If all this be not rebellion, complete in triumphant treason, then is rebellion nothing but a name.

The same persons now arrayed in war against the Government of the United States are unquestionably *enemies*, exposed to all the incidents of war, with its penalties, seizures, contributions, confiscations, captures and prizes. They are enemies, because their combination has assumed the port and proportions of war.

Therefore, sir, in determining our course, we may banish all question of power. The power is ample and indubitable, being regulated in the one case by the Constitution, and in the other case by the rights of war. If we treat them as rebels, then we are under the restraints of the Constitution. If we treat them as enemies, then we have all the latitude sanctioned by the rights of war. If we treat them as both, then we combine our penalties from the double sources. What is done against them merely as criminals will naturally be in conformity with the Constitution; but what is done against them as enemies will have no limitation except the rights of war.

After establishing in reason and authority the existence of the two sources of power, Mr. Sumner proceeded to consider, first, the rights against criminals, founded on sovereignty, with their limitation under our constitution; and, secondly, the rights against enemies, founded on war, which are absolutely without constitutional limitation.

Under the first head, he passed in review the various limitations of the constitution, saying that be should not be less sensitive than any other Senators with regard to any unconstitutional proposition. Show him that any such proposition is without support in the constitution, or that it offends against any of its safeguards and it could not receive his vote. 1. Congress has no power over slavery in the States; but this cannot interfere with taking slaves as a penalty for crime. 2. There must be no *ex post facto* law. 3. No bill of attainder. 4. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. 5. In all criminal proceedings, the accused shall enjoy speedy and public trial by jury of State and District where the crime was committed. 6. No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained! Thus clearly the United States may exercise all the rights of war, which according to international law belong to independent States. In offering this proposition, I waive for the present all question whether these rights are to be exercised by Congress or by the President. It is sufficient that every nation has in this respect a perfect equality; nor can any rights of war accorded to other nations be denied to the United States. Harsh and repulsive as these rights unquestionably are, they are derived from the overruling, instinctive law of self-defense, which is common to nations as to individuals. Every community having the form and character of sovereignty has a right to national life, and in defense of such life it may put forth all its energies. Any other principle would leave it the wretched prey of wicked men, abroad or at home. In vain you accord to it the rights of sovereignty if you despoil it of other rights without which sovereignty cannot exist. "I think, therefore, I am," was the sententious utterance by which the first of modern philosophers demonstrated personal existence. "I am, therefore I have rights," may be the declaration of every sovereignty when the existence is assailed.

After this survey of the limitations in the Constitution on our rights against criminals, Mr. Sumner next considered in detail our rights against enemies, according to the rights of war. He claimed for the United States all acknowledged rights of war belonging to independent States. These rights were considered under the heads of (1.) Rights against the enemy's property within our territorial jurisdiction, and (2) against the enemy's property beyond our jurisdiction. The case of Brown, in the Supreme Court of the United States, establishes the power of Congress to confiscate all enemy's property within our jurisdiction. By the law of nations all the public property of an enemy, land or money, is liable to seizure, while the property of private citizens is exempted; but the reason of this exemption clearly is, that in an international war the Government alone is responsible, for private persons are not free to choose; whereas, in the present war every rebel has chosen his part, and has assumed all the responsibilities of making himself an enemy. The rebel cannot claim any exemption. He is as much liable as the government in an international war, in his lands as well as his personal property. All those rights of war may be wielded by Congress, but it must be while war is pending. When war is over then will come the time for penal statutes.

After this survey of questions of law, Mr. Sumner next reviewed in detail the history of confiscation in ancient and modern times—especially in France—and also the numerous confiscation bills, upwards of eighty in number, during our revolution, with the diplomatic controversy to which they gave rise, in the course of which Mr. Jefferson asserted the strongest ground under the rights of war.

In determining what powers to exercise you will be guided to a certain extent by the object which you seek to accomplish. Do you seek really to put down the rebellion and to tread it out forever, or do you seek only the passage of a penal statute? Do you seek a new and decisive weapon in the war which our country is compelled to wage, or do you seek nothing more than to punish a few rebels? Or, if the object you seek is simply punishment, do you wish it to be sure and effective, or only in name? Are you in earnest to strike this rebellion with all the force sanctioned by the rights of war, or do you refuse to use anything beyond the peaceful process of municipal law? I put these questions sincerely and kindly. You will answer them by your votes. If you are not in earnest against this rebellion now arrayed in war—if you are content to *seem* to act without acting; to *seem* to strike without striking; in short, to *seem* rather than to *be*, you will pass a new penal statute and nothing more.

Assuming, then, what has been so amply demonstrated, that the rights of war are ours without abridgement, and assuming, also, that you will not allow our present cause, which has enlisted such mighty energies, to be thwarted through any failure on your part, I ask you to exercise these rights in such a way as to assure promptly and surely that permanent peace in which all that we desire is contained. But to this end it will not be enough to triumph over the rebellion; it must be so completely crushed that it cannot break forth, while its authors are not allowed to escape punishment—all of which may be accomplished only by such a bill as I have proposed. The reasons of policy, if not of duty, are controlling.

But while all desire to see the rebellion completely crushed, there may be a difference with regard to the rights of war which shall be exercised. Some may be for a few; others may be for all. Some may reject the examples of the past; others may insist upon following them. It is for you to choose; but in making your election, you will not forget the object in view. At another point I have learned on the authority of Grotius. In turning now to Vattel, a writer of masculine understanding, who has done so much to popularize the law of nations, I am influenced by the consideration that, less austere than others, he seemed always inspired by the free air of his own native Switzerland and filled with the desire of doing good, so that what he sanctions cannot be regarded as illiberal or harsh. In grasping the details which may enter into the object proposed, this benevolent master teaches that we may seek these things; (Vattel, Book 3, chap. 9.)

1. Possession of what belongs to us.
2. Expenses and charges of the war, with reparation of damages.
3. Reduction of the enemy, so that he shall be incapable of unjust violence.
4. Punishment of the enemy.

And in order to arrive at these results, the rights of war are ours, to be employed in our discretion; not forgetting that the property of every rebel, whether real or personal, is as justly liable to forfeiture as the property of a hostile prince is admitted to be by the Rights of War.

But the tallest poppies must drop. For the conspirators who organized this great crime, and let slip the dogs of war, there can be no penalty too great. They should be not only punished to the extent of our power, but they should be stripped of all means of influence, so that, should their lives be spared, they may be doomed to wear them out in poverty, if not in exile. To this end their property must be taken. But their poor deluded followers may be safely pardoned. Left to all the privileges of citizenship in a regenerated land, they will unite in judgment of those leaders who have been to them such cruel taskmasters.

But the property of leaders consists largely of land, owned in extensive plantations. It is just that these should be broken up, so that they can never again be the nurseries of conspiracy or disaffection. Partitioned into small estates, they will afford homes to many who are now homeless, while their peculiar and overbearing social influence will be destroyed. Poor neighbors, who have been so long dupes and victims, may become independent possessors of the soil. Brave soldiers who have left their Northern skies to fight the battles of their country, resting at last from their victories, and changing their swords into plowshares, may fill the land with Northern industry and Northern principles.

I say little of personal property, because, although it may be justly liable to confiscation, yet it is easy to see that it is of much less importance than the land, except so far as slaves may be falsely classed under this head.

The slaves of rebels cannot be regarded as property, real or personal. Though claimed as property by their masters, and though too often recognized as such by individuals in the Government, it is the glory of our constitution that it treats slaves always as "persons." At home, beneath the lash and local laws, they may be chattels, but they are known to our constitution *as men*. In this simple and indisputable fact, there is a distinction clear as justice itself between the pretended property in slaves and all other property, real or personal. Being men, they are bound to allegiance, and entitled to reciprocal protection. It only remains that a proper appeal should be made to their natural and instinctive loyalty; nor can any pretended property of their masters supersede this claim—I will not say of eminent domain, but of eminent power, inherent in the National Government, which at all times has a right to the services of all.

In declaring the slaves free, you will at once do more than in any other way, whether to conquer, to pacify, to punish, or to bless. You will take from the rebellion its mainspring of activity and strength; you will stop its chief source of provisions and supplies; you will remove a motive and temptation to prolonged resistance, and you will destroy forever that disturbing influence, which, so long as it is allowed to exist, will keep this land a volcano, ever ready to break forth anew. But, while accomplishing this work, you will at the same time by the magical touch of Freedom, do an act of wise economy, giving new value to all the lands of slavery, and opening untold springs of wealth, and you will also do an act of justice destined to raise our national name more than any triumph of war or any skill in peace. God in his beneficence offers to nations, as to individuals, *opportunity*, OPPORTUNITY, OPPORTUNITY, which of all things is most to be desired. Never before in history has he offered such as is now ours. Do not fail to seize it. The blow with which we smite an accursed rebellion will at the same time enrich and bless; nor is there any prosperity or happiness which it will not scatter abundantly throughout the land, and such an act will be an epoch, marking the change from barbarism to civilization. By the old rights of war, still prevalent in Africa, freemen were made slaves; but by the rights of war which I ask you to declare, slaves will be made freemen.

Mr. President: If you seek indemnity for the past and security for the future, if you seek the National unity under the Constitution of the United States, here is the way in which all these can be surely obtained. Strike down the leaders of the rebellion, and lift up the slaves! Then will there be an indemnity for the Past such as no nation ever before was able to win, and there will be a security for the Future such as no nation ever before enjoyed, while the Republic, glorified and strengthened, will be assured forever, one and indivisible.

BULL RUN RUSSELL TRAINED.

Scathing Criticism on Dr. Russell's American Career, before a London Audience, by Geo. Francis Train.

The question being—"Was President Lincoln justified in refusing permission to the *Times* correspondent to embark with the Federal army?"—Mr. George Francis Train rose to reply to several speakers, who had taken the negative of the proposition. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—No debate can show vigor unless there are two sides. To-night, thus far, there has been but one. Russell is the pet of the English people, and the rebuke he has received at Washington has offended you; hence comments have been made to-night too sweeping in their censure, too severe in their application, for me to let them pass unnoticed.

It is a delicate thing for a foreigner to attack the household gods of any nation; but those who know me are aware that I generally express my thoughts regardless of the consequences to myself. I shall look at this question entirely through my own eyes, hear it through my own ears, scent it with my own nasal organ—[laughter]—taste it with my own tongue, and feel it with my own hands. [Applause.] A corporation, it is said, has "no soul to save, or body to kick." [Laughter.] I do not expect to find the former in the *Times* correspondent, but I will leave it to you to say, when I have concluded, whether I have not discovered some secession spot as a resting place for the foot of a Union man. [Laughter and applause.]

THE TIMES A SYSTEMATIC VILIFIER.

The *Times*, for half a century, as the paid organ of the governing classes, has consistently abused and misrepresented anything American. Its policy has been to search the criminal calendar for the most obscene and revolting cases of crime, in order to portray them in its columns as the leading characteristics of the American people. Out of a hundred leaders in the American papers, on commerce, education, or politics, there might have been one article on crime—that article was at once seized upon by the *Times* to prove to Europe, from our own mouths, how demoralized we had become. Vice was always inserted in leaded type—Virtue was not a characteristic of Republics. By constant repetition of these slanders, everything that was vile in the history of man was stamped upon the American. Americans are generous as well as just, and you can imagine how mortified they must have been, after the warm-hearted shake of the hand they gave your future king, to see the *Times* preach day after day against the Union and the law.

At the commencement of the war, Mr. Russell was sent out to describe the vicissitudes of the strife. We know him as we know all your writers, and are first to discover their talents. Thackeray was known in every village, and returned to England with money in his pocket to be told, when he was defeated at Cambridge, that there were only three men on the electoral list who had ever heard of him. [Laughter.] Russell reigned supreme as the king of Correspondents, and his graphic descriptions of Crimean and Indian warfare were familiar to us all. So many errors have been committed to-night by the speakers who have preceded me, you had better let me give a hasty glance at his career; first stating three distinct negatives.

RUSSELL'S HISTORY—LIKE MASTER LIKE MAN.

Russell is an Irishman, not an Englishman. [Hear, hear.] Russell was not the *Times'* correspondent in Italy, and you ought to know as well as I, that it was poor Bowlby and not Russell who succeeded Cook in China. Nobody seems to know whether Russell was born in 1816, or 1821; but, graduating at Trinity, he commenced writing for the *Times* in 1843. Living at a sensation time, when O'Connell was the sensation leader, Russell became a sensation letter-writer, and, with the exception of the short period from 1845 to 1847, when he was on the *Chronicle*, he has been chief of the *Times'* staff. In 1850 he became a barrister, the literary dodge often practiced to open the door to good society. [Oh!] The gentleman says oh!—but it is notorious that he never held a brief, wore a wig, or gave a legal opinion. He did what Carter Hall, and Make-Peace Thackeray did before him—paid the hundred pound barrister-license, to obtain the *locus standi* of the West End. In 1854 and 1855 he was the tyrant of the army at the Crimea, and, so unfairly did he use the means at his command, there are many officers now in the British army who treat him with the scorn he deserves. His attack upon the commissary department did more to prolong the contest than is generally known. I was told, when at St. Petersburgh after the war, that the Emperor received telegraphic dispatches from London as to the wretched conditions of the allied forces, as described by "our own correspondent," which made the Russians more vindictive and more determined, more obstinate, and stimulated them to make greater exertions to pour down troops to the Crimea. [Hear, hear, and true.] England may thank Russell for the additions to many a Crimean graveyard, and many a noble home in England has been made sad by this reckless trader in human reputation, who yesterday came sniveling, like a whipped schoolboy, before the British people, in a three-column attack upon the American Government, simply because that Government has enforced its orders, not against Mr. Russell only, but against all the correspondents of the world, American as well as European. France, he forgets to mention, was the dear ally of England in the Russian war, yet he was refused permission to enter the French camps, although the allied Generals were acting in concert. [Applause.] The Emperor sent a special order prohibiting his entrance inside the ranks. It was enough to see the *Times* play into the hands of Russia, by slandering the English army, without libelling the French as well. President Lincoln has only followed the action of some other distinguished names. Do you think that the British Government would allow any newspaper correspondent, in the employ of any other government, to criticize any of the movements of the army on the field or of battle? [No.] How strange that this same Russell should ask a favor of the President whom a short time ago he accused of manslaughter in hanging the slave trader, Gordon. But, to continue—in 1856 he was sent to Moscow to paint the picture of Alexander's coronation, and I will do him the justice to say that he painted it well. [Cheers.] That year his college dubbed him LL.D. The next year he was in India, and in 1858, established that lamentable failure, the *Army and Navy Gazette*. And now we come more directly to the question in debate, was the President justified in his expulsion? [Hear, hear.]

IN LEAGUE WITH THE REBELLION.

Received at New York with open arms, introduced at our clubs, and in our families, he writes his first letter, and prints his first libel, declaring that there was no Union feeling, no Union sentiment, no Union army, in the North; predicting the entire collapse of our Republic. He went to Washington, where doors opened wide again to give him welcome, and again he replied with another sneer against the Federal resources. He passed on to Charleston, and there it was that we found the gentleman, the chivalrous officer, the accomplished Carolinian; and Abolition Russell fell violently in love with negro slavery, and Southern brandy. From this point he wrote that Republicanism was dead in the South—the Confederacy wanted a king—and the Prince of Wales was suggested. That noble Prince, who a few months before had been insulted in Richmond, the only place where he was not well received in the [Western world!] Acting on these letters and his Confederate conspirator, Mr. Bunch—the secession British Consul at Charleston—Lord John Russell made his first false step in acknowledging the rebels as belligerents, and it is not the fault of those Britishisms that the Foreign Secretary did not acknowledge the Confederacy. Under the sacred cover of diplomatic letters, it is fair to presume that at this time he made his plans to furnish through the British dispatch bags to the rebel generals the entire plans of the Northern army; [Oh! and Where's your proof?] as well as to keep Yancey and the British Government thoroughly posted, through the dispatches of Lord Lyons to the Foreign Office; acting the double part of a British informer and a rebel spy! [Dissent and proof, proof.]

You ask for proof—I refer you to the diplomatic correspondence, in the month of October, between Mr. Seward, Mr. Adams and Lord Lyons, demanding the recall of Mr. Bunch, for sending rebel papers from the Southern leaders to their Commissioners here, through Lord Lyon's dispatch bag, and the Foreign Office. Mr. Seward having tripped up the British government in this equivocal piece of diplomacy, Lord John Russell afterwards sent his special messenger by every steamer to Washington, and it is a singular fact that Yancey was the first to obtain every information on both sides of the line, the moment this arrangement was made; [hear, hear,] but to go on, Russell was next at Fort Pickens, which he falsely predicted would soon be occupied by Gen. Bragg; but recent events have proved that although Gen. Bragg may be a good dog, Gen. Holdfast is a better. [Laughter.]

HE CROSSES THE LINE.

At New Orleans, he commenced to be disgusted with the South, and, believing that he could reach the North before his letters returned, he began abusing those who had entertained him, and ridiculed the riff-raff that composed the Southern army. His picture, however, of the poverty of the English wives and daughters, whose husbands and fathers had been impressed into the Confederate army, together with the several British subjects who were imprisoned at New Orleans, created no such horror in England, as the arrest of one British subject would have done in the North; but let me hurry on. At Cairo, he thanked his God that he had left the land of ruffians and gamblers, and was again under the Stars and Stripes. His letters having come back to America, he accused the Southern Post-office of having tampered with his correspondence, forgetting that his employers in Printing House Square are ever ready to cut a truth out of any letter and insert a lie when it answers their purpose. Not entirely corrupt, still respecting the lessons of the Pilgrims, we still observe one of the good old Puritan customs of keeping the Sabbath holy.

BECOMES A PRAIRIE HUNTER.

What must then be the disgust of the good people of Illinois to find this model churchman out in the prairie with his dogs and gun, disturbing the peaceful services in the little village church on its border with the report of fire-arms. An everlasting disgrace upon the English people, as well as an insult to our own. He was summoned to the police court, and out of respect to the church-going nation he represented, as well as disgusted with his ignorance of our religious customs, he was discharged. He returned to Washington in time to describe as an eye-witness, the battle from which he acknowledges that he was six miles distant. [Laughter.] It has come to pass that he arrived in Washington some hours in advance of the disorganized volunteers, which he ridicules, and carves his facts out of his imagination. He is a word painter, and can paint a truth as well as a lie; but his taste runs in the latter vein. Consequently, he sinks truth wherever he can, so that he may the more effectually float the lie with which he caters to the willing appetite of English secession? [Where's your proof?]

RUSSELL AS A PROPHET.

Mark some of his prophecies, and the proof shall be ample. Did he not say that Burnside's expedition would be a failure? [Hear, hear, and yes.] You know that it was a perfect success. [Applause.] Did he not say, that we had no power of raising an army out of our volunteers? You know how false has been the assertion. (Hear, hear.) Did he not say that we had no rifles, no artillery, no officers, no generals? You know, gentlemen, that never before was an army so thoroughly equipped. [Hear, hear.] Did he not say that it was impossible to save the border States? And yet Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland are all back again; while Virginia and North Carolina are knocking at the Union door. Did he not say that the rebel army would make a terrible fight at Manassas? And yet how rapidly they fled at the advance of McClellan. [Hear, hear.] Do you want more proof, gentlemen, of this miserable slanderer's libels? Take Island No. 10; did he not say that there would be no rebel resistance there? And yet the cannon have been roaring there for weeks in front; while we cut a twelve mile canal up to their back door, and bagged their entire army of six thousand men. Did he not say that the American people would not take up the first loan, and the second and the third? [Hear, hear.] Did he not say that our people were bankrupt, our Government insolvent, our Treasury empty? Did he not say that Americans would not allow themselves to be taxed? And yet, gentlemen, time has shown that he is not only a false prophet, but a systematic liar! [Dissent.] Gentlemen, you must excuse my bad French—[loud laughter]—while I continue my dissection of this libelous charlatan!—the paid agent to misrepresent everything American.

[A gentleman arose to say that Mr. Train's language was un-Parliamentary, and while the debate was quite free, the epithets used and bitterness displayed by Mr. Train were quite uncalled for.]

Mr. Train continued: You know, gentlemen, that I usually express my own thoughts—not yours. My words are percussion caps, not flint locks; and I told you on the start, that I should bring revolvers to bear against Mr. Russell and the speakers who defend him, if they put any more fire-crackers in my breeches. [Loud laughter, and hear, hear.]

A PROPHET WITH A GLASS EYE.

To continue—as Mr. Russell's letters returned to America, our independent press soon discovered instead of an able-bodied healthy argument, nothing but false hair, false teeth, dyed whiskers, a glass eye and a wooden leg, in other words—a stereotyped sham instead of a fine specimen of English honesty. It will be remembered that, some time ago, correspondents were prohibited from following the army; this was followed up by the Government seizure of the telegraph offices. Here was discovered a fine nest of traitors, and who do you suppose was the chief robber in the band? Why, William Howard Russell, the reliable correspondent of the London *Times*. [Hear, hear, and Oh!]

WHAT OBSCURED THE TIMES' VISION.

The mystery was at last solved, the secret came out, and the hostility of the *Times*—the secession spirit of the government—was explained; and the gigantic plot discovered, which already has filled many a Western graveyard, and has ruined, is ruining, and will continue to ruin, thousands in England! The time has arrived for the world to understand, that the whole action of the *Times*, through its leaders and correspondent, has been to weigh golden sovereigns in the scale against human life and human misery. Somebody has made millions—rumor points to Rothschild and some distinguished names in political life, as the accomplices of the *Times*, in this nefarious plot to involve the English and Americans in an inhuman war, that they might make a few more hundred thousands in the Stock Exchange. [A voice—"You have no right to make such a statement without proof." Cries of order.]

RUSSELL AS A STOCK OPERATOR.

Unfortunately, I have too much proof. Among the dispatches seized by the Government, this one was discovered: "Washington, Dec. 27th, half-past two p. m.,—from W. H. Russell to Samuel Ward, New York Hotel. Act on this telegram as though you heard good news for you and me. [Hear, hear.] This, you remember, was the crisis of the Trent affair. Russell had just obtained the important secret from Lord Lyons that the rebel commissioners would be given up, and sent his orders to purchase, right and left, all kinds of stocks in the New York market; and to make the speculation sure, he wrote a letter to the *Times* that night, to go by the next day's steamer, saying that he knew Mason and Slidell not only would be given up, but that there was every prospect of immediate war. Now, I maintain that such acts are sufficient to condemn him at the tribunal of English public opinion, and to fasten upon the *Times* the entire responsibility of the terrible distress that now exists in the manufacturing districts, and now agitates the mind of the London laborer and the London poor. It is well known that important dispatches were suppressed by your Government for three weeks, and that important operations took place upon the Stock Exchange through Rothschilds' broker. Read the weak reply of the *Morning Post* to the *Morning Star*.

THE CROWNING ACT OF MEANNESS.

In conclusion, I may mention the meanest and the last act of Mr. Russell's contemptible course in America. Well knowing the order of the Department prohibiting all correspondents from following the army, he sneaked on board the Government transport under the *quasi* protection of his American friend, General McClellan; and then it was that the Secretary was obliged to re-issue the order, never for a moment supposing that any English gentleman would have done so mean a thing. The impudence of the man out-Russell's Russell. Think of him writing to the Secretary of War to know if he (the Secretary) really meant to act on the order that he (the Secretary) issued!—following it up with an audacity almost beyond belief, by writing to the President to know if he permitted his Secretary of War to take any such action! To show you the impertinence of the thing, let me suppose a case. Ireland has seceded; I arrive in London as the correspondent of the New York *Herald*; having met Lord Clyde in the Crimea, I obtained permission to accompany him to Ireland, having first written my letters to the *Herald*, ridiculing the English army, English generals, and English ministers—proving beyond a doubt how impossible it was for England to recover Ireland. At this moment, these letters having returned to England, the Secretary of War calls Lord Clyde's attention to an order prohibiting correspondents from joining the army. Imagine my indignantly waiting upon Lord Palmerston to know if he meant to act on the army order; and then, if you can, imagine my having the audacity to have penetrated the gloom of Osborne, to see if some higher power couldn't make the Premier rescind his instructions. [Laughter.] I think, gentlemen, I have succeeded in defending the Administration and Mr. Stanton.

Russell went to America an Abolitionist; he came back, as most Englishmen do, a pro-slavery man. He went to America as a gentleman; he returned, after outraging all the rules of good society, to chuckle with his employers over the fortunes that had been made over this stock-jobbing operation. I called him a robber—is it not robbery to deprive widows and orphans, by frightening them into getting their stocks at ruinous prices? Is it not villainy to paint a lie, so that it shall resemble truth? Is it not murder so to disseminate these lies, as to prolong a contest at the cost of thousands of lives? Is it not damnable to speculate in human flesh, placing pounds in the scale against human life? Is it not criminal, by the repetition of continued falsehoods, to create an animosity between two people, that it may be difficult to allay? He said our mob would not give up Mason and Slidell; but when you know he said it in order to speculate upon the Stock Exchange, you can see what reliance could have been placed upon the report of the battles that are now taking place. He went to America bloated with the conceit of his own importance. The American journalists have tapped him, and his sudden collapse is a well-merited rebuke to his employers. Under the impulse of champagne and good brandy, he can paint a battle-scene; but how shallow, aside from this, how feeble his correspondence generally appears.

A DWARF AND A GIANT COMPARED.

De Tocqueville visited America, and wrote a searching analysis of our institutions. Russell has had ample time to do the same; but has he done so? No. What has he told the English people of our enormous resources?—our gigantic energy?—our terrible resolution? What has he said about our progressive agriculture? Our increasing manufacturing strength? Where has he described our progress in shipbuilding, and in railways, and in telegraphs? What has he told the English people of our educational systems, our common schools, and our colleges? What essays have been written, analysing our social and political life? Pray, in what respect has he followed the noble example of De Tocqueville, in giving Europe a philosophical treatise on republican institutions?

Gentlemen, I have finished; in sitting down let me say that had I been in Washington, I would have allowed him to have followed the army—[cheers]—in order to show how little we cared for his continued slanders. But I think I have said enough to make you admit that President Lincoln was quite justified in not entirely consulting William Howard Russell as to the policy of the more or less United States of America. [Loud cheers.]

Wanted.

WANTED—Clerks Situation. A steady, active man of business habits, a competent book-keeper, wishes for a situation as Clerk, Book-keeper or General Assistant. Can give unexceptionable references. Address "W. H.," Tribune Office. my24-r688-3t

WANTED.—An intelligent young Lady who can sing and play the Piano moderately, to travel with a gentleman and assist in a genteel occupation. Address L. M. AMES, Tribune Office. my24-r[illegible]

WANTED—100 Agents, Local and Traveling, throughout the WEST, to sell our twelve new articles of REAL MERIT, (warranted no "Humbugs,") paying 100 per cent. profit and selling rapidly. For circulars enclose stamp. J. W. RICE & CO., Agents, Inventors and Manufacturers' Depot, corner of Madison and Dearborn sts., Chicago. my24-r629-1w

WANTED.—To Milliners. Wanted immediately a good Trimmer. Apply to MRS. MASON, 66 Lake street, (upstairs.) my24-r631-3t

WANTED—Any one desiring the services of an expert, thorough-going Book-Keeper, will please address Post Office Box 1211. Satisfactory references from Bank President, Cashiers, &c., can be given. my24-r609-3t

WANTED—I wish to purchase a House and Lot, well located, worth from $3,000 to $6,000, for which I will pay half cash or more, and balance in desirable real estate. Address Post Office Box 2840. my24-r606-1w

WANTED—A neatly furnished Cottage, by an unexceptionable tenant in a respectable locality. Rent moderate. Address "C. J.," Tribune Office. my23-r583-3t

WANTED—A Situation. The subscriber (a live active business man) will pay ten dollars ($10.00) per month to any first-class wholesale or retail Dry Goods, Grocery or Hardware House, for the privilege of being shown plenty of work to do as Salesman, or in any capacity for the coming summer. Unexcelled references regarding ability, integrity, &c. Address "C. B. A.," Tribune Office. my23-r584-3t

WANTED—A situation as Clerk in some good House. Commission or Drug House preferred. Can give good references. Address "H.," Post Office Box 3[illegible], Chicago. my25-r597-3t

WANTED—A Confectioner.—A good steady man who understands all branches of the business can find steady employment and good pay by applying to, or addressing THOMAS BARNS, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. my23-r561-1w

WANTED.—Agents are making more money by selling DUNN'S PRIZE STATIONERY AND RECIPE PACKAGE, AND PATRIOTIC COMBINATION than by any other investment. These articles are in such demand that Agents easily make from $10 to $15 a day. Circulars mailed free. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. my14-r305-1m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3345. my1-r[illegible]-1m

WANTED—To exchange for Chicago City Property or Goods, a good Improved Farm in Green County, Wis.; 300 acres of Land in Iroquois County; 220 acres in Carroll County; Improved Property in the City of Morrison, Ill.; 1,500 acres Unimproved Land in Wisconsin City; Improved property in Horricon, Wis.; 1,600 acres in Iowa. A portion will be paid in cash, if terms suit. P. O. Box 152, or call at 30[illegible] State street. J. A. DANIELS, Real Estate Agent. my15-r[illegible]-1m

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Life of Washington, Sacred Biography and History, Christian Home, and other publications, both in the English and German language, in the sale of which agents are meeting with unparalleled success exclusive agencies given for towns and counties. For full information call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 308. ap28-r838-3m

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents make from $5 to $8 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3862, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-h63-7m

WANTED.—Agents in every town in the loyal States of the West, to circulate our new illustrated Religious and Historical Works, which have the highest testimonials in their favor, and are adapted to the wants of the people. Sold only by subscription. Extra inducements offered to active men. For particulars call on or address (with stamp) E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 161 Washington street, Chicago. Box 4357. my[illegible]-r341-1m

WANTED—AGENTS—$100.—To sell J. T. LLOYD'S Great Military War Maps of southern States. Colored, in Counties, 60 counties in States, 50 cents; United States Railroad Map 25 cents; Virginia Map 25 cents; Kentucky Map 25 cents; Missouri Map 25 cents. Three of any of the above maps, mail free, for $1 00, or separately for agents to buy. Send stamp and get circular, &c. E. B. LAT[illegible], Agent, 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ap28-r832-1m

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3866. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4253, Chicago, Illinois. ap26 p79-3m

WANTED—We are buying United States Certificates of Indebtedness, QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS On United States Treasury, payable in Certificates of Indebtedness and Quartermaster's Vouchers. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, ap25-p758-1m 30 Lake street corner of Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 126 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison street. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1692. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. [illegible]

WANTED.—Purchasers for fifteen NO. 1 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, the best for family use, nearly new, and in perfect order. A good machine will be sold on six months. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, mh26-p733-2m 205 South Water st., cor. Wells.

WANTED—Agents in every Western town. Active, industrious men make from $3 to $12 per day. The articles are both new and really useful, and where a merchant in any town desires to sell them no other Agency will be established. Address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box 2721, Chicago, or call at Room 9, No. 119 South Clark st. my3-r16-1m

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS. The advertiser would like to purchase for improvement one or two acres of ground, at Wright's Grove; or on the Graceland Road, a short distance below Dr. Dyer's. The price must be low, and terms easy. Address Post Office Drawer 6125. my22-r579-4t

$1,500 PER ANNUM.—Agents wanted local or Traveling, in every town and village in the United States, for the sale of an article on which one hundred per cent profit is realized. For particulars send red stamp to Box 3071, Post Office; or call at 101 Dearborn street, Room No. 2. CHAS. POWELL & CO. my20-r500-1w

3000 TONS OF COAL WANTED. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M., Wednesday, May 28th, for the delivery in the coal bins of the Engine House of the Chicago Water Works of Three Thousand tons of Chippewa, Briar Hill, Mineral Ridge, Ormsby or Mt. Carbon Coal. The Coal must be of the best quality of its kind in the lump, and free from dust or dirt. It will be weighed at the Engine House, and the weights there found will determine the amount delivered. The delivery will commence immediately, will progress as the Board of Public Works shall direct, and will be finished before the close of the season of navigation. The Board reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board, A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary. Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, May 17th 1862. my17-r451-td

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $82 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or copies of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. mh18-n31 3m

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The entire Stock of a first-class Grocery House, long established and doing a good business, together with Fixtures, Horse, Wagon and Lease. Address Post Office Box 134 for one week. my23-r589-1w

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT T. WRIGHT'S Real Estate Office, IN No. 8 PORTLAND BLOCK. Lots on West Washington street, near Ada street. Lots on West Randolph street, near do. Lots on Michigan avenue and Wabash avenue. Lots on Main River, and Warehouses to Lease. The choicest tracts in the Grove North. T. WRIGHT. [my23-r600-3t] T. LYMAN, Agent.

FOR SALE.—Wishing to engage in other business, I offer for sale the Stock and Tools of a Tin and Stove business situated in one of the most flourishing inland towns of the State. A fine opportunity is offered to any one with small capital. For further particulars address G. A. SANDERS, Belmont, Ill. my19-r465-1w

FOR SALE—Two second hand Tubular Boilers, each ten feet long, 38 inches in diameter, 24 5 inch Flues, with Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, and Safety Valves. Also, one new 10 horse power Stationary Engine. Cheap for cash. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO. Machinery Warehouse, 19 and 21 Dearborn street, Chicago. my15-r467-1m

FOR SALE—Water Lot 10, Block 28, Section 21, on the corner of South and Lumber streets, 177½ feet on river, 200 feet on South street, and 208 feet on Lumber street; also, City Lots and Blocks situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of the city, are offered at great bargains for cash. For particulars, inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., THOMAS STINSON, 98 Dearborn street, (up-stairs.) my23-r565-1w

FOR SALE—A kind, gentle, showy young Horse, sixteen hands high, of a beautiful bay color, well trained to the saddle. Would make an excellent Army Charger. Apply at 233 State street. my[illegible]

FOR SALE—On the South Branch A WHARF, 217 FEET FRONT, Situated between Halsted-st. Bridge and Hamilton's Packing house. Apply to A. MURRAY, 10 South Lasalle street near Lake. my21-p51-1m

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have fifteen No. 1 or Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines were paid for themselves in six weeks in our business, but having no further use for them we will sell them very cheap. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street. [illegible]

FOR SALE, 50 feet on Washington street, Between Morgan and Elizabeth streets. J. B. LEE, 89 Clark street.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Dwelling House 170 East Monroe street, containing [illegible] Apply to CHARLES H. HAPGOOD, [illegible] Church Block.

TO RENT—Brick Dwelling [illegible] 236 North Lasalle street. Has [illegible] Bath Room, Closets, &c.) Hot and Cold Water [illegible] is in excellent condition. Good [illegible] Apply to JAMES VAN INWAGEN [illegible] corner South Water and Clark streets. my23-r[illegible]

TO RENT—The five rooms [illegible] ground floor of No. 38 Michigan [illegible] and stable room for $10 per month. [illegible] unfurnished rooms on second and third [illegible] ing rooms. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A neat Cottage [illegible] taining five rooms, in the southern part [illegible] city, on Hardin Place, one block west [illegible] Horse Railway. None need to apply [illegible] tenant. Rent $8 per month. Inquire of [illegible] No. 3 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—Immediately, [illegible] following houses: No. 184 Ohio st. [illegible] and 274 Indiana streets. All in good condition [illegible] modern improvements. Apply to WM. H. [illegible] Room No. 3, Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—For a term of [illegible] on favorable terms, the WITKOWSKY [illegible] with dressing rooms attached, to some good [illegible] Society, Club, or Masonic Lodge, &c. [illegible] well lighted and in good order, furnished with Tables, Stoves, Chairs, &c. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, No. [illegible] my22-r510-3w

TO RENT—Dwelling House 232 North Lasalle street, corner of [illegible] ten rooms, gas and water, and a good dry [illegible] the whole house. Inquire of WM. C. [illegible] South Clark street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. [illegible] instruments repaired. Tuning promptly [illegible] I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, [illegible]

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and [illegible] wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad [illegible] attended to. W. W. KIMBALL [illegible] ja26-h380-1y

TO RENT—Two first-class [illegible] dences, Nos. 336 and 338 Indiana street [illegible] modern improvements, etc., etc., and brick [illegible] tached. Inquire of G. C. CLARKE [illegible] A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of [illegible] 109 Washington street. Rent $500 per annum. mh29-p[illegible]

TO RENT—At a reasonable [illegible] first-class dwelling house, delightfully situated [illegible] the West Division in Belgrave Terrace, containing [illegible] bathing room, etc. Horse Cars pass every five [illegible] Stable if desired. Inquire at No. 100 Washington [illegible] Room No. 6, or at No. 50 May street. ap[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Several single gentlemen, a married couple, and a few day boarders can be accommodated at 159 Washington street, near the Court House.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, [illegible] for a family or single gentlemen can be obtained at 77 Michigan avenue. Two day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A gentleman [illegible] his wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and Board at [illegible] street.

BOARDING—With pleasant suits of rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 6 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, without children, can obtain board in a private family where they can have the comforts of a quiet home by applying at 144 State street. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A large front parlor and bed room, and two single rooms, all furnished, can be had with board at reasonable rates, at [illegible] State street. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A few unfurnished suites of rooms, with board, (just suitable for man and wife or single gentlemen,) are yet to be had at the SOUTH HALF of the Stewart House. A more pleasant, [illegible] and easy of access location, is not to be found [illegible] than at this establishment.

BOARDING—Board with pleasant rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, can be had at 60 Michigan avenue, corner [illegible] street.

A FEW MORE VERY PLEASANT rooms can be had, furnished or unfurnished, with board, and on very reasonable terms by applying at the Richmond House.

Lost.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, [illegible] 23d, 1862, a four year old Mare Colt [illegible] stolen from 188 State street. Color bay, little [illegible] her face and on left hind foot, shoe off on [illegible] foot. Wore a head stall. A liberal reward [illegible] given if said horse is delivered to 188 State street, or notice given to L. A. Hulse, Stewart House, [illegible] [my24-r[illegible]] L. A. [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—On the 15th inst., a Bay Mare, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges, &c. Apply to C. [illegible] Planing Mill, Lumber street, near West Twelfth. my24-r[illegible]

General Notices.

CITY INSPECTOR AND GAUGER.—W. G. SHERMAN, the authorized Inspector and Ganger for the City, has opened his office at 182 South Water street, (Hilliard's Block) and is prepared to do work in his line.

GREAT EASTERN FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL. 31st MAY. Intending passengers will please secure berths immediately at the office of the undersigned, where the plan of the Cabins may be seen. JAS. WARRACK, [illegible] Chicago; HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, New York. my24-r612-3t

SOLDIERS, READ.—Send your Discharge Paper to SNYDER, COOK & CO. [illegible] get your Back Pay by return mail. We do not ask soldiers to understand by this that their papers will be shaved to Bankers. We account to them for [illegible] coffee of their account, dollar for dollar, [illegible] advertisement in another column. my24-r[illegible]-1w SNYDER, COOK & CO. [illegible]

SYRUP.—100 Brls. Belcher's GOLDEN and AMBER Syrup, for sale [illegible] lots to suit, by WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, 179 South Water street. my24-r614-1w

CRANBERRIES—10 Brls. Prime for sale by WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, 179 South Water street. my27-r615-3t

TO ANY WESTERN LEATHER DEALER who would like to manufacture [illegible] and Enamelled Leather for Shoes, Carriages, [illegible] &c., &c., and wishing to ascertain the actual [illegible] employ a man who thoroughly understands the branch from the Currier's Shop, [illegible] composition and all, who can come well recommended for honesty and ability, can obtain the desired information by addressing Post Office Box 188, Portland, [illegible] my24-r616-3t

FIREMEN ATTENTION.—Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Firemen's Benevolent Association at the [illegible] ciation Hall, on Monday evening, May 26th. my23-r591-3t JOHN T. EDWARDS, President.

BROWNLOW AGENTS—It is important that you should have your orders [illegible] up and sent in by the 28th of May. It is expected that Book will be [illegible] at that time. For directions how to send money send for circular. CLARKE & CO., my24-r605-4t Indianapolis, Ind.

CRYSTAL LAKE ICE.—The Chicago and Crystal Lake Ice Company [illegible] made arrangements with the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company to bring them Ice over their Road instead of bringing it by Canal. It is daily received at the depot, corner of Van Buren and [illegible] streets. my2[illegible]

SHAVED HICKORY HOOPS. 50,000 HICKORY HOOPS, Shaved by hand, put up in bundles of fifty each, cheap. Inquire of WM. LANG, Cooper Shop, [illegible] Michigan and Pine streets, Post Office Box [illegible] my17-r450-3w

FURS RECEIVED ON STORAGE, and preserved from MOTHS, DAMPNESS, And all damages or loss through the Summer, [illegible] ceipts given, and charges low. J. A. SMITH & CO., 12 Lake [illegible] my17-r434-6w

FRUIT OF 1862!—The first [illegible] of the season, STRAWBERRIES. Parties wishing to engage daily supplies of the fruit, should leave their orders at 50 State street. H. P. STAN[illegible]

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—Flour [illegible] ers and Grocers, we are receiving [illegible] choicest brands of St. Louis Flour, made from [illegible] Winter Wheat. Try it. GILBERT, UPHAM [illegible] No. 30 Lasalle street, Chicago.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others, purchasing [illegible] in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortment of Lumber in this market; also, Dressed [illegible] ing, Flooring and Stock Boards, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Lath, Long Timber, Joists, &c. Prices [illegible] suit the changes of the times. Write for [illegible] Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. [illegible] in yard. Yard and Office Beach street, between [illegible] and Twelfth streets. READ A. WILLIAMS.

STEREOSCOPTICONS OF THE REBELLION, FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS. With views of all the principal battles, [illegible] men. Full catalogues sent free by JAMES [illegible] & CO., 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.—A few more boarders can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at the MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Lasalle street, between Lake and [illegible] streets. This house has just been newly [illegible] refurnished throughout. Board from $4 to $5 per week. Transient $1 per day. my23-r[illegible] B. GRAVES, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.—THE MERCHANT and Grist Mill, known as the "COMO MILL," Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, [illegible] the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, is offered for sale. The Mill is in good order; 3 run of stone; Power, from a steady stream; has all the necessary Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all the necessary cleaning apparatus. For further particulars apply to WHEELER, NEELY & CO., Chicago, or on the premises [illegible] Como, May 1st, 1862.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE. One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built [illegible] Park pressed brick, just completed [illegible] $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain. It is situated in the educational village [illegible] about twelve miles from Chicago, on [illegible] where railroad facilities are such [illegible] best of the city to [illegible] of business and a view of three of the institutions of the Northwest are located [illegible] good public schools. The House is two and a half stories [illegible] commanding extensive view of the [illegible] Surrounding it are seventy acres of [illegible] with a good barn, excellent water, &c. [illegible] grafted fruits, also plats of strawberries, [illegible] raspberries, currants, &c. with a great [illegible] This property will be sold at a great [illegible] half cash, the credit to be [illegible] inquire at No. 106 South Water [illegible] ap[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

REMOVAL. PURINGTON & SCRANTON Have Removed to NO. 209 SOUTH WATER ST., Corner of Wells Street. my23-r28-1m

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, Ship Chandlers AND SAIL MAKERS, 209 South Water Street, Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Bath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage, Of every description. Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking. FLAGS AND BUNTING. Flags on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings. SAILS! SAILS!! Made and repaired at the shortest notice. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street. [illegible]

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells, [illegible] call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS AND TACKLE BLOCKS, COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING, CORDS, CLOTHESLINES, BOOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NET AND SEINES. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. SIBLEY TENTS And Tents of every kind. AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, TARPAULINS. REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC., Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations Constantly on hand and made to order. GILBERT HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER [no18-h[illegible]-6m]

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago. [illegible] constantly on hand for sale at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Duck, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc., Made to order at the shortest notice. RANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. [illegible] FOSTER. [my1-p819-1y] G. M. HARDENBERGH

Wooden & Willow Ware.

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF WILLOW CABS, CHILDREN'S GIGS, AND CARRIAGES, to be had only at Peugeot's Great Variety Store 108 Lake Street. Also on hand a large assortment of MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 38 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, WILLOW CABS, Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages, PEG TOPS, MARBLES AND ALLIES, YANKEE NOTIONS, to which the attention of SUTLERS is respectfully invited. Our SPRING STOCK is now open and very large. REMEMBER WE ARE AT 38 LAKE STREET, Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Children's Spring Gigs. " Willow Cabs. " Slat Cabs. " Willow Cradles. " Willow Chairs. [illegible] sell better goods at lower figures than can be found [illegible] or any other market in the western country. NATHANIEL WHITE, SOUTH WATER STREET. [mall-a[illegible]]

WOOL TWINE MANUFAC[illegible] tured and sold by NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 [illegible] Water street. BUTTER FIRKINS, OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS Manufactured and for sale at 95 South Water street. NATHANIEL WHITE, Wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware. [illegible]

Coal and Wood.

KELLOGG & GRAY, DEALERS IN Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, BY THE CARGO AND AT RETAIL. Also, Lehigh and Blossburgh COAL. [illegible] and Yard Market street, corner of Washington.

LEMUEL CRAWFORD DEALER IN Chippewa and Briar Hill COAL by the CARGO. Manufacturer and dealer in MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON. No. 2 Johnson's Marine Block. River street [illegible] CLEVELAND OHIO.

To Grain Shippers.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER, FOR Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms. BUSHELS PER DAY. Capacity of No. 1 . . . . 3,000 to 5,000 " 2 . . . . 1,000 to 3,000 " 3 . . . . 500 to 800 WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY CONDITION OF GRAIN. [illegible] put the same in superior order for market. [illegible] to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & CO., Chicago and [illegible] J. C. RICHARDS, MANUFACTURER, 160 and 162 Washington St. Also on hand a complete stock of New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. FREBURY, 181 South Clark street, [illegible] Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyes and [illegible] of all kinds of [illegible] and Woolen Goods. Also [illegible] Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing [illegible] New and Country work solicited. All orders [illegible] or Express promptly attended to. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Dwelling House, 170 East Monroe street, containing ... Apply to CHARLES B. HAPGOOD, ... Church Block.

TO RENT—Brick Dwelling, 228 North Lasalle street. Has ten ... Bath Room, Closets, &c.) Hot and Cold Water ... in excellent condition. Good Brick ... Apply to JAMES VAN INWAGEN, No. ... corner South Water and Clark streets. my22-r565-1m

TO RENT—The five rooms on the ground floor of No. 28 Michigan avenue, ... and stable room for $16 per month. ... furnished rooms on second and third floor ... ing rooms. Apply on the premises. my8-r98-1m

TO RENT—A neat Cottage, containing five rooms, in the southern part of ... on Martin Place, one block west of ... Horse Railway. None need to apply except ... tenant. Rent $8 per month. Inquire of ... No. 3 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—Immediately, ... dwelling houses, No. 314 Ohio street, ... and 291 Indiana streets. All in good condition ... modern improvements. Apply to WM. H. ... Room No. 3, Metropolitan Hall. my21-...

TO RENT—For a term of years, on favorable terms, the WITKOWSKY HALL, with dressing rooms attached, to some good, reliable Society, Club, or Masonic Lodge, &c. ... well lighted and in good order, furnished with ... Tables, Stoves, Chairs, &c. Apply to my20-r510-3w J. M. MARSHALL, No. 97 Clark street.

TO RENT—Dwelling House, 283 North Lasalle street, corner of Chestnut, ... ten rooms, gas and water, and a good dry cellar ... the whole house. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, ... South Clark street. my22-...

TO RENT AND FOR SALE. PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. ... instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 120 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. ja18-k380-1y W. W. KIMBALL, 99 Clark street.

TO RENT—Two first-class Residences, Nos. 336 and 338 Indiana street, ... modern improvements, etc., etc., and brick barns attached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between 9 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of Wadsworth ... 100 Washington street. Rent $600 per annum. mh19-p606-3w

TO RENT—At a reasonable rate, first-class dwelling house, delightfully situated in the West Division, in Bellevue Terrace, containing ... bathing room, etc. Horse Cars pass every five minutes. Stable if desired. Inquire at No. 100 Washington street, Room No. 6, or at No. 30 May street. ap19-p...

Boarding.

BOARDING—Several single gentlemen, a married couple, and a few day boarders can be accommodated at 129 Washington street, west of the Court House. my23-r6...

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a family or single gentlemen can be obtained at 37 Michigan avenue. Two day boarders can be accommodated. my24-...

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and Board at 84 Adams street. my22-...

BOARDING—With pleasant suits of rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 6 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References required. my22-...

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, without children, can obtain board in a private family where they can have the comforts of a quiet home by applying at 164 State street. References given and required. my22-...

BOARDING.—A large front parlor and bed room, and two single rooms, all furnished, can be had with board at reasonable rates, at No. ... State street. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. my20-r504-...

BOARDING.—A few unfurnished suites of rooms with board, (just suited for man and wife or single gentlemen), are yet to be had in the SOUTH HALF of the Stewart House. Also several satisfactory and delightful way of living cannot be had than at this establishment. my24-r...

BOARDING — Board with two pleasant rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, can be had at 40 Michigan avenue, corner of ... ap26-p...

A FEW MORE VERY PLEASANT rooms can be had, furnished or unfurnished, with board, and on very reasonable terms, by applying at the Richmond House. my20-r...

Lost.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, May ..., 1862, a four year old Mare Colt ... from 183 State street, ... bay ... her face and on left hind foot, shoe off on right hind foot. Wore a head stall. A suitable reward will be paid if said horse is delivered to 183 State street, or information given to L. ... Stewart House. ... my24-r549-3t

Found.

FOUND—On the 15th inst., a Dark Bay Mare, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges, &c., &c. C. T. B..., Planing Mill, Lumber street, near West Twelfth ... my16-r...

General Notices.

CITY INSPECTOR AND GAUGER.—W. G. SHERMAN, the authorized Inspector and Gauger for the City, has opened his office at 181 South Water street, (Hillard's Block) and is prepared to do work in his line.

GREAT EASTERN FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL. 31st MAY. Intending passengers will please secure berths immediately at the office of the undersigned, where plans of the Cabins may be seen. JAS. WARRACK, 12 Lake st., Chicago. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, New York. my24-r573-2t

SOLDIERS, READ.—Send your Discharge Paper to SNYDER, COOK & CO., and get your Back Pay by return mail. We do not ask soldiers to understand their papers are sent to Bankers. We account to them for every dollar. See advertisement in another column. my24-r605-1m SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SYRUP.—100 Brls. Belcher's GOLDEN and AMBER Syrup, for sale cheap, for sale by WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, 179 South Water street. my23-r...

CRANBERRIES.—10 Brls. Prime for sale by WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, 179 South Water street. my23-r...

TO ANY WESTERN LEATHER DEALER who would like to manufacture Patent and Enamelled Leather for Shoes, Carriages, &c., &c., and wanting to ascertain how to employ a man who thoroughly understands the whole branch from the Currier's Shop, manufacturing composition and all, who can come WELL recommended for honesty and ability, can obtain the desired information by addressing Post Office Box 188, Portland, Me. my24-r610-3t

FIREMEN ATTENTION.—Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Firemen's Benevolent Association at the Armory ... Hall, on Monday evening, May 26th. my25-r591-2t JOHN T. EDWARDS, President.

BROWNLOW AGENTS.—It is important that you should have your orders made up and sent in by the

28th of May.

It is expected that Book will be out at that time.

For directions how to send money send for our circular. CLARKE & CO., my24-r665-4t Indianapolis, Ind.

CRYSTAL LAKE ICE.—The Chicago and Crystal Lake Ice Company have made arrangements with the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company to bring their Ice over ... instead of bringing it by Canal. It is daily received at the depot, corner of Van Buren and Canal streets. my23-r...

SHAVED HICKORY HOOPS.

50,000 HICKORY HOOPS,

Shaved by hand, put up in bundles of fifty each, for sale cheap. Inquire of WM. LANG, Cooper Shop corner Michigan and Pine streets. Post Office Box 3...

FURS RECEIVED ON STORAGE, and preserved from MOTHS, DAMPNESS, And all damages or loss, through the Summer. Receipts given, and charges low. my17-r524-6w J. A. SMITH & CO., 122 Lake street.

FRUIT OF 1862!—The first Fruit of the season, STRAWBERRIES. Parties wishing to engage daily supplies of this luxury fruit, should leave their orders at 50 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—Flour Dealers and Grocers, we are receiving daily the choicest brands of St. Louis Flour, made from Winter Wheat. Try it. GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., No. 28 Lasalle street, Chicago. my23-r...

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete stocks of Lumber in this market; also, Dressed Flooring and Siding, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Lath, Long Timber, Joists, &c. Prices reasonable, ... the charges of the times. Write for information. Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. ... in yard. Yard and Office Beach street, between ... and Twelfth streets. READ A. WILLIAMS.

STEREOSCOPTICONS OF THE REBELLION, FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, With views of all the principal battles, incidents ... Full catalogue sent free by JAMES ... & CO., 501 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. my23-...

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.—A few more boarders can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, at the MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Lasalle street, between Lake and South Water streets. This house has just been newly fitted up and refurnished throughout. Board from $3.00 to $4 per week; Transient $1 per day. my23-r595-1t B. GRAVES, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.—THE MERCHANT and Grist Mill, known as the "COMO MILL," Situated on Rock River in Whiteside County, Illinois, ... the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, ... The Mill is in good order; is driven by Water Power, from a steady stream; has ... Merchant and Custom ... apply to WHEELER, NEELY & CO., Chicago, or the ... the premises. ... Como, May 1st, 1862.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of ... brick, ... Built, is offered for sale at a bargain. ... It is situated in the educational village of Evanston, ... where railroad facilities are such as ... of the city as easy to ... The grounds ... The house is two and a half stories ... This property will be sold at a great sacrifice ...

Ship Chandlers.

REMOVAL.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON

Have Removed to

NO. 200 SOUTH WATER ST.,

Corner of Wells Street.

my8-r98-1m

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,

Ship Chandlers

AND SAIL MAKERS,

200 South Water Street,

Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of

Manilla and Tarred Rope,

Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,

Of every description.

Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.

Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.

SAILS! SAILS!!

Made and repaired at the shortest notice.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, my8-r754-... 200 South Water street.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, LOOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NET AND SEINES,

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SIBLEY TENTS

And Tents of every kind.

AWNINGS,

WAGON COVERS, TARPAULINS.

REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. Constantly on hand and made to order. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. S. CARPENTER [no13-k395-6m]

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

217 South Water St., Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

RANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

D. T. FOSTER. [my1-p819-1y] C. M. HARDENBERGH.

Wooden & Willow Ware.

D. PEUGEOT,

MANUFACTURER OF

WILLOW CABS,

CHILDREN'S GIGS,

AND CARRIAGES,

to be had only at

Peugeot's Great Variety Store

108 Lake Street.

Also on hand a large assortment of

MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

WILLOW CABS,

Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,

PEG TOPS, MARBLES AND ALLIES,

and a large and varied stock of

YANKEE NOTIONS,

to which the attention of SUTLERS is respectfully solicited. Our SPRING STOCK is now open and very complete. REMEMBER WE ARE AT

138 LAKE STREET,

Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Children's Spring Gigs.
" Willow Cabs.
" Slat Cabs.
" Willow Cradles.
" Willow Chairs.

I sell better goods at lower figures than can be found in any other market in the western country.

NATHANIEL WHITE,

85 SOUTH WATER STREET.

[mh1-...]

WOOL TWINE MANUFACTURED and sold by NATHANIEL WHITE, 85 South Water street.

BUTTER FIRKINS,

ICE OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS

Manufactured and for sale at 85 South Water street,

NATHANIEL WHITE,

Wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware. ...

Coal and Wood.

KELLOGG & GRAY,

DEALERS IN

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,

BY THE CARGO AND AT RETAIL.

Also, Lehigh and Blossburgh

COAL.

Office and Yard Market street, corner of Washington. ...

LEMUEL CRAWFORD

DEALER IN

Chippewa and Briar Hill

COAL by the CARGO.

Manufacturer and dealer in

MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON.

Office No. 2 Johnson's Marine Block, River street ... Cleveland Ohio.

To Grain Shippers.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

RICHARDS'

IRON CORN SHELLER,

FOR

Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms.

BUSHELS PER DAY.

Capacity of No. 1	- - -	2,000 to 3,000
" 2	- - -	1,000 to 2,000
" 3	- - -	500 to 800

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY

CONDITION OF GRAIN,

and put the same in superior order for market. Set up in ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & CO., Chicago and ... Newport.

J. C. RICHARDS,

MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St.

N. B.—On hand a complete stock of

New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

...

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. PERRUQUE, 127 South Clark street, ... Mantles, ... Chicago. Dyes and ... all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. ... Country work solicited. All orders ... Express promptly attended to. ...

Insurance.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

51 Wall Street, (corner of William,) NEW YORK.

Having fully complied with the Insurance Laws of Illinois, offer

Insurance against Marine and Inland Navigation Risks.

Assets, over Five and Three Quarter Million Dollars,

VIZ:—

United States Stocks, New York State and other States stocks	$3,260,000
New York City bank and other stocks	284,000
Bonds and mortgages, loans on stocks, real estate and other securities	1,651,...
Bills receivable	1,614,...

The WHOLE PROFITS of the Company revert to the ASSURED, and are divided ANNUALLY, upon the Premiums terminated during the year, and for which Certificates are issued, BEARING INTEREST until redeemed.

Total profits for 19¾ years ... $12,8..,710

Of which there has been redeemed by cash ... 10,...

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones, James Low,
Charles Dennis, Caleb Barstow,
Thomas Tileston, A. P. Pillot,
Henry Coit, Geo. C. Hobson,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr., W. H. H. Moore,
William E. Dodge, Dennis Perkins,
Robert C. Goodhue, J. Henry Burgy,
R. J. Howland, Cornelius Grinnel,
Benjamin Babcock, Robert B. Minturn,
E. E. Morgan, Lewis Curtis,
C. A. Hand, A. A. Low,
Wm. C. Pickersgill, Le Roy M. Wiley,
Charles H. Russell, Daniel S. Miller,
Lowell Holbrook, Joshua J. Henry,
P. A. Hargous, Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
James Bryce, David Lane,
Watts Sherman, Henry K. Bogert,
Royal Phelps, F. T. Nicoll,
Gordon W. Burnham, Fletcher Westray.
Frederick Chauncey,

Applications for Insurance in the above old and reliable Company received and forwarded, and Certificates issued on application to

HUBBARD & HUNT,

No. 1 Loomis' Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. ap25-p780-1m

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

INSURE

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

In the following Insurance Companies:

HOME, of New York.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CITIZENS, of New York.

UNITY, of London.

And other responsible Companies.

Life Risks taken in the

MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

Office 150 South Water Street.

[ja14-k346-1y]

ARCTIC

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.

MILLER & WILMARTH,

AGENTS,

150 South Water Street.

[ja14-k348-1y]

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.

OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK,

No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.

Capital, ... $200,000.

DIRECTORS:

Benj. Lombard, M. D. Ogden, Geo. W. Gage,
Van H. Higgins, John C. Farwell, Marshall Ayres,
Matthew Bowen, Elvis Harwood, Oliver Whitaker,
James W. Stone, Josiah Lombard, Daniel Sharp,
Levi P. Stevens, D. L. Phillips, Isaac G. Lombard,
J. J. Hoyt, Chas. Chandler, Thomas Harless.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE

Sewing Machines.

[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License. This old original Machine in the world invented in 1845, improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family use, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the

Improved Howe Sewing Machine,

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabric or the coarsest material, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.

☞ Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.

ADDRESS J. S. BRYANT,

General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago. my17-r451-1y

FLORENCE
FLORENCE
FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Salesroom 124 Lake street.
Salesroom 124 Lake street.
Salesroom 124 Lake street.

There is nothing so much sought for by the public as a Practical Sewing Machine.

One that is Simple, Strong and Reliable,

One that will run for years without the annoyance of being out of repair; one that is Noiseless and swift in motion; one, that shall do the stitch as you want it, alike on both sides of the fabric; such are the Machine of the

Florence Sewing Machine Company,

Who take pleasure in placing their Machines before the public and unhesitatingly say they are the best in the WORLD and openly and publicly challenge machines of any and all manufacturers to do as large a range of work as can easily be done one of their machines. They make FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, and have the advantage of a REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which carries the work either way, which, together with making all of the FOUR STITCHES, can be done while the Machine is in motion: the saving of time in stopping to change the length of stitch, is ... EFFICIENT AGENTS WANTED throughout the country for their sale; with a small investment of capital a profitable business can be readily established. We offer liberal inducements. Any correspondence regarding our Machines will be promptly answered. Enclose a LETTER STAMP and we will send circular and sample of work by return mail. Address

W. C. MASON, Gen'l Western Agt,

ap17-p441-1y 124 Lake street, Chicago.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s

Sewing Machines.

PRICES FROM $25 TO $90.

Taggart & Farr's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent.

All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches; Single Thread Stitch, Double Lock Stitch, (two continuous threads), Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) An experience of FIVE YEARS in the business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrant us in saying that we have, by far, the best, most simple and reliable machines, using ALL OF THE ... STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each in its place, is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can obtain an unprejudiced knowledge of the merits of the different Stitches, and every one has the privilege of exchanging. Different sizes will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singer's, while they run lighter, faster and with less than one-third of the noise. ... Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, ... and we loan Sewing Machines by the week or month. A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. ☞ Read our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at

133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)

Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 71, Chicago, Ill. [ap16-...-1y]

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,

Is the largest and

Best Arranged Hotel

In the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the House will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor. ap19-p...

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

A

Allison Nellie miss; Allen F mrs; Adams Mary mrs; Arkison Ellen miss; Arnett Anna mrs; Ayers Olida mrs; Atkins John J mrs

B

Bailey Hellen M miss; Batterton Geo W mrs; Barnard Dani E miss; Bentley Frank mrs; Berkinhill Sarah mrs; Bevans E L miss; Begley Bridget miss; Blodgett Lydia miss; Bishop L A mrs; Blake Emma miss; Blackford M mrs; Black M A mrs; Black Emily J miss; Blossom Henry mrs; Blanks Maria mrs; Bowen Elizabeth; Boyce R B miss; Booth Susan mrs; Bowen Matilda miss; Brown M L mrs; Brown Julia A miss; Bridges Emma J miss; Broderick Mary; Brook Phebe miss; Brewer Jno L mrs; Bryant Jennie M mrs; Brandt Emma miss; Butterfield M S mrs; Byford Mary Anne mrs; Buckley Hannah miss; Buntin Mary Anne mrs; Burton Anna mrs; Burns Elizabeth 2; Burns Lassie miss; Burke Ellen miss; Burt Etta miss

C

Cadieux Marion miss; Campbell Hariet A mrs; Campbell Lucy M mrs; Cameron Andrew mrs; Carr Rachel Anne mrs; Carey Ida miss; Casper Sarah mrs; Chittick Margt miss; Chatfield John mrs; Cherry P miss; Clark Eliza mrs; Clark Mary A; Clark Lucy M miss; Clark Eliza miss; Clark Mary Jane mrs; Clark Esther miss; Clemons Wealthy A miss; Cleament Mary miss; Cleveland F A mrs; Cleaveland F A mrs; Coffey Mary mrs; Collins Rachel M miss; Collins Winnie miss; Cole Louisa E mrs; Cook Geo mrs; Cooker Newman mrs; Corrigan Mary miss; Cornel Pason mrs; Coper Sarah A miss; Corbick Sarah mrs; Coyle Anne miss; Crow William mrs; Crawford Susan; Cutting Mary Anne mrs; Crocker Neoma; Curry Isabella miss; Crone Nancy mrs; Cotton C F mrs; Coleman Deborah mrs

D

Davis Gerthrude M miss; Davis Ellen J miss; Davidson Annie miss; Dawson William mrs; Degroodt Hannah mrs; Decreet Sarah O mrs; Devrey Ellen mrs; Dion Julia B; Divine Mary; Dillen Maggie E miss; Demers Mattie mrs; Doltin Mary miss; Dowling Elizabeth miss; Dooling M L miss; Dorwin A B miss; Douglass Henry mrs; Donohue Mary mrs; Dodge Delia F mrs; Davernay Anne mrs; Durkee Ellen miss; Dunne Mary A mrs; Dugan mrs; Dye Mary D mrs

E

Eaton Mary M mrs; Edwards N Mary mrs; Elster Jane E mrs; Eaton S E mrs; Erwin Fanny H miss; Evaris E & M misses

F

Ferrans mrs; Farley E miss; Finch S A miss; Flynn Margaret J mrs; Finch Elizabeth mrs; Fitzgerald Mary mrs; Fitzgerald Jane mrs; Finney Mary E mrs; Fortune Catharine mrs; Friaer Kate miss; Fredendall Wm mrs; Frost Chester miss; Frier Kate miss; Freeman Eugenie miss; French Laura L; Frobier L C mrs; Fuller B J mrs; Fype Mary mrs

G

Gavin Anne miss; Gates James L mrs; Goyle Bridget; Gergeron James mrs; Gates Sarah Anne miss; Galwey M A M J mrs; Gairin Maria miss; Gallivan James mrs; Gallagher Margaret; Gallagher Ellen T miss; Gilson C mrs; Cleeson Nancy; Gibbs Hattie mrs; Gillies Robt mrs; Gibson Eleanor miss; Green M mrs; Griffin Jennie miss; Grant Annie M mrs; Groves Jane miss; Guerin Maria miss; Gray Lou miss; Gray Sarah Emma miss

H

Hall H miss; Harris Caroline miss; Harris Geo W mrs; Hanover Hattie mrs; Hartson Geo mrs; Hanson Ellen mrs; Hant Kate miss; Hanford Lottie M miss; Harrington Cynthia; Hayward Chas J mrs; Hayes Mary mrs; Herriman Ira mrs; Henington Aurelia mrs; Hill Emily mrs; Hinkley Hattie miss; Highie Hellen F miss; Howard Rosen M mrs; Hobby Eliza G miss; Howe Jane mrs; Howard Harriet mrs; Hoard Samuel S mrs; Hopewell Louise miss; Hull Belle J mrs; Hugh Eliza A mrs; Hughes Elizabeth miss; Hulbert Jennie mrs; Hutchinson Martha mrs; Hunt Belle miss; Hosey Samuel S; Harris Geo H mrs

J

Judd Sarah Emeline miss; Jordon Kate miss; Johnson Anne mrs; Jones Bella C miss; Jackson Simeon mrs; Jackson Johanna mrs; Jackson Eliza C; Jack Elizabeth M Mrs; Jeffreys Nellie miss

K

Kell Margaret miss; Keniff Anne mrs; Keller Anne M; Kepner Synthia A mrs; Kennedy Eliza; Knox Jno R mrs; Kramer Mercy A mrs; Knight E P mrs; Kenrick mrs; Kline Frances O miss

L

Lawrence Anne mrs; Larmer Maria Louisa mrs; Lawrence L H mrs; Lawrence Jane mrs; Lamb Carter mrs; Leonard Anne mrs; Lee Anny R miss; Lyn Mary Anne; Ledget Wm mrs; Lee Mary Anne mrs; Lee W P mrs; Little miss; Loomis Ida miss; Largtam S E mrs; Lyon L E Dr mrs; Lyons Charlotte miss; Lyons Carrie M mrs; Lumbard Carrie A miss

Mc

McClure Margaret mrs; McCormick Catherine; McCawley Hugh mrs; McAdam William mrs; McBride John mrs; McCoy Mary Ann miss; Macawley Rorey miss; McCarthy Bridget miss; McGuire Jean miss; McIntyre Eliza miss; McIntosh Jenny; McMahon Alice; McNamara Bridget; McConoughing Mary mrs; McVicker Gertrude mrs; McPherson Annette M miss

M

Mallon Maggie miss; Manning Mary Ann miss; Maloney Catherine; McMahon Mary miss; Margmart mrs; Mathews Henriette miss; Marvin Eridora miss; Marshall O N mrs; Marsh Emma mrs; May Ida miss; Meaville F A mrs; Menavagan Mary A miss; Merlin James H mrs; Millen G W mrs; Minkler Eunice miss; Miller Harriet mrs; Monroe Wineford miss; Montgomery Laura A mrs; Moore Louanna miss; Moore F mrs; Moore Sarah B mrs; More Fannie mrs; Morgan James mrs; Mortimer A miss; Moss Sarah miss; Mulverhill Mary miss; Manger S J mrs; Marten Margaret miss; Murphy Patrick B mrs; Myrick Milhard mrs

N

Nervins Bell mrs; Needham J mrs; Nettleton Joanna mrs; Nash Henriette mrs; Norton Clemmie miss; Nolen Lizzie Maria miss; Nolan Eliza J miss

O

Oberton Anna miss; Oberton Locady mrs; O'Neill Kate miss; N'Neil Mary Ann miss

P

Prentice E A miss; Parker A A mrs; Parker Hannah mrs; Parker S L miss; Parre Caroline mrs; Payne Brocket miss; Paul W C mrs; Paddock J A mrs; Parry Jane mrs; Petrie Katie miss; Pender Bridget mrs; Platts Elizabeth mrs; Pinkerton J mrs; Pionson Elizabeth miss; Perkins Sarah miss; Perkins Wm mrs; Phelps Carrie mrs; Phillips mrs; Phillips Mary mrs; Potter Sarah miss 2; Potter Flor B mrs; Pugden E J mrs; Potter Franc miss; Pratt James mrs; Pratt Charles mrs; Purcell Maggie mrs

R

Ransford mrs; Restrick Mary Ann; Redmond James mrs; Rickords L miss; Rider R R mrs; Richardson Harrie mrs; Robinson Maria mrs; Roberts Harriett T

S

Sattler Wm mrs; Severson Martha mrs; Scott Maria mrs; Sedgwick Martha mrs; Sharp Emma mrs; Sheldon Liddy miss; Shirland Olive miss; Shaughnessey Bridget; Sherman Hoyt mrs; Smith Bridget mrs; Smith Minnie E mrs; Smith Carrie mrs; Smith Harman mrs; Smith R W mrs; Simone Sarah E mrs; Symonds Massatte T mrs; Stratton Sarah mrs; Simmons Sarah J mrs; Simpson Mary mrs; Simonds E K mrs; Simons Eliza; Slattery Maria miss; Spicer Mary Jane miss; Sprague Anna M mrs; Somer A H mrs; Spencer Harriet miss; Slack Cate; Stanley Joseph mrs; Starks Mary mrs; Staples Dollie miss; Sweeney mrs; Sullivan Ellen mrs; Sullivan Margaret A miss

T

Tolfer Theo mrs; Terry J E mrs; Taft Sarah miss; Thompson Mary Ann mrs; Trugal Jeney miss; Thorne John R miss; Tucker M R miss; Tubbs Frances A mrs; Thompkins Jennie miss

V

Van O'Linda William mrs

W

Wagner Emma miss; Waite Lovenda M miss; Walker N B mrs; Waddock Margret mrs; Wainwright Julia A mrs; Watts G mrs 2; Warner Chas mrs; Warner widow; Warren E mrs; Walsh Catharine mrs; Walsh widow; Wells W H mrs; Wersing Annie miss; Wells E M mrs; Webb Sarah A; West Rosanna mrs; White Elizabeth mrs; Whitney C mrs; Whiting Allen H miss; White Elizabeth mrs; Wilson Mary J mrs; Wilson Mary A mrs; Wilson Mary mrs; Wilson Mary miss; Wilson Mary A miss; Wilson Cate mrs; Williams Ezekiel mrs; Williams Richard mrs; Williams Helen L mrs; Williamson Addie mrs; Wilsey Mary A mrs 3; Wide Emma mrs; Wilts Emma A mrs; Wishard S E mrs; Wilmot John mrs; Wilsey Jeremiah mrs; Wise Ester miss; Willis Fannie P miss; Woodruff Anna mrs; Woodworth M mrs; Wood Jane E miss; Wood Blanche miss; Wood Geo mrs; Wood Lizzie L mrs; Wright Agnes miss; Wright Josephine miss; Wright Lucy A miss; Wright Sofia mrs

Y

Young Elizabeth mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Appleby Wm; Austin W H; Arterberry W C; Aiken W B; Abbey W T; Austin W H; Allen W T 2; Alden Joseph; Alexander J E; Anthony James; Alcott J B; Averhill J M capt; Alexander J E; Anthony James; Andress Thos F; Abell A T dr; Abell T P dr 2; Ames Geo W; Atwater S J; Austin S N; Ayers T H; Arkeson Samuel; Adams Francis; Allen David; Allen Chas S dr; Allen Chas E; Allerton & Hurd 2; Austin A C; Anderson Alfred; Ayers A R; Andrews & Oswald; Aleman Patrick M

B

Bixbey M J; Barnum L P; Beattie Wm; Beaubien Wm; Beckhert Wm; Bacon W G; Beckman W; Bartlett Wm T; Ballow John; Bliss Johnson; Baillie John; Baker John; Baldwin John P; Baldwin John A; Barber John; Barrett John; Bailey J W; Bailey J B; Barney James A; Blakeny J A; Beveridge J L; Baker Henry; Barrett Hubert; Blrcth Henry; Berkley Thos P; Battles G W 2; Bell ... T; Bamford Thos; Bennett Thos S; Banister Geo L; Bentley Geo; Bartlett Geo; Bennett S; Ball Francis; Boggett F M; Bentley Frank; Benson L W; Benson L O; Barker Elisha; Bailey E; Black Edwin; Babcock R W & J H; Beers Danl; Bigelow C H; Barton P; Beagle C H; Barnes C; Barber C C H; Blanchard & Leeds; Babberwick N; Bishop A W; Bateson Alex; Bailey A J; Betts, Mellon & co; Benedict A H; Blakeman & Mason; Brownell mr; Brownwick William; Bradner Lester; Brackett L B; Brackett S P; Born Wm; Briggs Willis D; Butterfield W A; Byrons Wm; Butler Wm; Burgess Wm; Bourk Wm; Burbank W C; Bowe John; Buckingham Jno; Butter John; Burns John; Brown Ira; Burton Israel; Bunnes J R rev; Britton J H; Boomer James; Brown J C; Breman James; Boales Georgi; Bush Linley P; Bryan J P; Burch Harvey L; Bowe Henry; Bowden H; Brooks Geo; Bruce Geo H; Buxford J H; Boyington T C; Barnard Geo; Bruner Geo; Bryant Frank; Brown Sidney S; Brooks F W or T W; Brooks Samuel; Broom Edward; Bowers E; Brown E L; Bradley D W; Brock David T; Brown Chas F; Buck C C & co; Brown Coleman; Brackett Peter; Boyle Peter; Buchanan & co; Burns Andrew; Boynton & Thayer; Brown B T; Burbank A B; Butler & Wood

C

Clancey Mathew; Clarke L H; Clough L L; Clarke & Sherrod; Carter mr; Clarke W A; Chadwick W F; Carahan Wm; Carrier Wm; Clarke J W; Cailey Jas; Chapel Caleb; Cherry Chas; Carr Philip H; Clinton Patrick; Chapin Chas H; Chillvery Patk; Clark & Co; Clarkson N J; Campbell A G; Clapp A D; Clayton A T; Crawford Thos; Cotter Thos; Craine Thos; Cole Henry; Coyle Hugh; Cramer J W; Cotton J P capt; Crain J A; Coupe J; Cummings J J; Craig Jas 2

Westfall George; Wand Geo H; Wheeler Geo H; Warnock Thos; Watson George; Washburton Saml; Wood J & co; Williams H; Wood Geo; Wiggins Thos B; Williams George; Williams, Thompson & co; Williams G; Willard, Mitchell & co

Y

Young A B; Young Samuel; Young W C; Young W H

Initials.

Secty. of D. M. Association.....Propeller Montgomery.....Agt of Evans Line of Propellers....G. W. B.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a 3 cent stamp.

☞ Office open from 1st May to 1st November, daily (except Sunday), from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. On Sunday from 8½ till 10½ A. M. From November 1st till May 1st, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 8:30 till 10:15 A. M.

13x18 J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Chapman H; Cabeny H N; Case H H; Chamberlain H W; Calladine Geo; Clarke Geo R; Clarke J J; Carter T J; Chandler Franc; Clarke Samuel; Clark Frank; Chernt Silas P; Carpenter S C; Car Robert; Carroll Edwd; Casey Edwd; Clarke Edwd P; Chipman D W; Christy Byron; Cochrane & Garfield; Collins Atwood & Haskell; Cole Cionnel R; Comerford Piere; Coleman Patrick; Cowan Poe; Coughlan Danl; Coverde H C; Corbett Robt; Cole E S lieut; Colan Thos; Cook T E; Conrad Geo E; Cole Geo S; Commonfort T; Curtis Geo W; Crofton Jas; Colloton Jas; Craig S F; Costello John; Cronin John; Crulse Joel W; Crulse Joseph; Crocker Joseph; Coffey John; Curver Jonathan; Connors John G; Cox John Wm; Coots Wm A; Cravey Wm; Corcoran Mat; Cook Fayette; Connors Michl P

D

Donovan Michl; Dodge Louis; Desredadon L; Dewolf L E; Dooner Marks; Delap W H capt; Doyle Wm H; Dorney Wm; Dana Wm H; Denison Wm H; Dougall Wm capt; Dow Wm; Dunbo John; Day John; Doran Joseph; Dalton John; Davison John; Dodson J W; Dwight J M; Davidson Jas; Dodson J A; Doebany H B 2; Dunton Gilbert; Dixon Geo A; David Geo; Day Geo; Douglass Geo V; Davidson G N; Davis Geo; Dixon Geo & Elijah; Day G W; Dugo Francis; Durkee Saml L; Davis Samuel; Day E capt; Danaby Dan'l; Doom David E; Dupuy C F; Dresser W P; Daniels Parter; Donnelly Pat'k; Deforest C H & co; Dexter N D; Datter & Decrett; Dartoon, Wilson & co; Dixon A P; Dunsmuss And; Duval Oliver; Dubois Anson; Demass Nathan; Duane & co; Davis A G & co

E

Evans Miller S; Emerson L M; Evans Michael; Emerson Moses; Evans W C 2; Everitts John; Eldridge Isaac; Enwright Jas 2; Evens James B; Ellice Geo; Edwards Ed; Elliott E; Eadon Chas A; Ellis C C; Eaton Chas H; Elmsworth Chas; Eddy A D rev; Ellis Adams; Edsell Barton; Eddy Norman B

F

Foss W A; Flynn Wm; Furguson Wm; Franklin Waller N; Fitch Wm; Foley Mitchel; Fitzpatrick M; Fallon Jos O 2; Forbes John Cal; Fish John W; Fitzgerald John; Fortman J F; Fisk J C; Frazer Isac; Foster Henry Jno; Forsyth Hamilton; Fulstead Geo M; Fritz Geo; Fuller Geo W; Fitch Geo A; Flower Selden 2; Fitzgerald Richard F; Forman R; Fleming R; Foster C A dr; Flynn Patrick; Farmer Patrick; Fitzsimons Chris; Feetine Chas; Fortin Poliancine; Furbish Chris; Fuller A M; Foster A C; Franklin Benj 2; Flagg A F; Fry Warren & co

G

Grogen Walfred N; Gray Marion E; Gorman Michael; Grant Wm; Gibbs Wm S; Goldy Wm D; Graves W T; Grafe Joseph; Grafney John; Gallfner Joseph; Gorsher John; Goodsell J H; Griffin John B; Gray J S; Gray W P; Garey J; Glenn Hugh; Gillis H; Gould H W; Griffin Geo B; Garrett Henry; Graham Thos; Galloway Geo; Gubbins Geo F; Green Thos; Garand Henry; Greenhill Francis; Gillette Fred R; Goodrich Sidney E; Ganson Samuel; Glazebrook Richard; Garritty E & M; Gale Chas; Garaty Patrick; Garfield & Metz; Graves Asher 2; Gildner Anthony; Gibbs Benj F

H

Haley Michael; Harris Matthew; Hawley Wm; Henry M S; Hymar mr; Hamilton Wm; Hawley Wm D; Hazer Wm; Halt W M M; Halt Wm; Hall Wm; Harding Wm M; Harty Jno; Hartley; Harper S M; Henry J M; Hallsworth J; Hageman Jas J; Hamilton Jas G; Hearn Jas; Hayes J P; Howell J W; Harris J; Hanlon J W; Hamilton Jas; Henderson J P; Hobart H H; Herron H W; Hewitt Henry; Harris H H & bro; Harris Thos 2; Hart J J; Haket Thos; Hamkin George; Hayter George; Hammond Geo C; Hatesey Thos; Hamilton Thos J; Hawley E S; Heaton Dennis; Hardenbergh C; Healey D E; Hess Chris J; Hassard Pat; Hammitt Peter C; Haskins Horman; Hervey Chas; Harris Bradfd D; Harris & bro; Holmes Michl; Hine W W; Hunt W H & co; Hoswell Wm B 2; Humphrey W; Hotchkiss W B; Hopkins Wm E; Humphrey J E 2; Hurst Jno; Howe Jno W; Holcer Jno; Howe Ira M; Humphrey J T; Hall James; Hollowell J capt W; Hurst J; Hill H H; Hinshman J B; Higley Henry; Hull Henry D; Hinsdale Henry; Hull T D; Hubbard Thos; Higgins Thos J; Hudson T T capt; Honohon Thos; Higgins Thos L; Hogarth Thos; Hubbard Thos; Holley; Hubbard Free'n; Hughes Robt E; Howard Rollin; Houlton Patk; Hill C W 2; Hosmer P E; Hickey Cornelius; Hogan Patrick; Hubbell C B jr & co; Hoap B F; Howell Archd; Higgins A D; Hopson Nathl 2; Howell & Smith; Higgins & Fowler; Harvey James

I

Ingersoll A; Ingraham A T; Ingraham C capt; Jason, Jordon & co; Isaac David; Ironmonger T W; Isham Isaac; Irving James C

J

Jackson Simeon; Jackett T Andw; Jewett & sons; Jamot Peter F; Jenkins Geo; Jennisson H F; Jennings J L dr; Jewly John; Jamieson J A capt; Jamieson John W; Jervis Wm; John Henry Robt; Jordan Lyman; Joy P; Jones Paul; Jones Thos; Jones W G; Jones W H capt; Johnson Chas W; Johnson Elias; Johnson J P; Johnson Jonas; Johnson W S; Johnson W B; Johnson Wm; Johnson mr; Joseon John

K

Kavanagh Michl; King mr; Kendall Wm; King Wm D; Kings Jas; Keith Jno S; Knights Jno A; Kuhny Jno; Kimball J R; Kergil J H; Kennan Benj; Knapp J G; King H W 2; Kirks Jas L & co; Kealey Thos; Kealy Thos; Kirtland G B; Kerby Thos D; Kedzie F S; Kincaid Simeon; King E R; Knox Edwd; Keon E C; King dr; Keefe Dyonisius; Keane Patk; Keley Peter; Keller Patk; Kimball & co; Klingensworth A A

L

Lewis A J; Lyon & co; Lamphre Oliver; Lovely Bearnard; Loyd, Cook & co; Lynch Nicholas; Long Benjamin; Law & Bros; Lumbert Benj; LaBerge & Wartett; Leonard & co; Leveridge Chas E; Lewis Chas capt; Leroy Chas; Lawless W; Lewis David C; Lilly E or C F; Lock Edwd; Lyon Robt; Lord E R dr; Logan S; Leavitt Frank; Lippart Fred C; Lyman Geo; Lessenda Geo; Lennar Geo; Lyons G W dr; Leehy Tim; Lester G A; Lockwood Uriah; Lovely Valentine; Lyons J W; Lawton J F; Londer J W capt; Lippincott J H & co; Lyon J W; Lynch Jas; Lewis Jno W; Langstone Jno; Lond Wm H; Lyons Wm F; Loomis W; Lord H Monroe; Lewis Moss

Mc

McEnery Jno; McKillop J & co; McClung Jno; McIntyre Jno; McEwen Jno; Maguire Jno; McKee Wm; McNair Jas; McDonough M; McNicholas J T; McNair Jas L; McCarty Jas B; MacKlay Jas E; McCafferty Jas; McCarty W; McMonagle J C; McNeil H; McCollum H; McKay T D; McKee Geo P; McGillis Thos; McCormick J B; McWaters Saml; McGill R F; McKeaughing R; McGuiness Edwd; McNair E A; McCormick R R; McNair E D; McGuire Pat; McCormick Pat; Magunis C J; McNeil A M; McAloon O; McNeil A

M

Malone Laurence; Marshall Monroe; Marshall W C; Mason W K; Melody Jno; Mead Jno; Maddy Jno; Mayddock Jno; Martin Jas; Mahan J S rev; Mandall Jas; Mauley Thos; Manon G W; May Reuben; Markham F C; Mendenhall S; Marsden Robt; Marsh Derias; Marcey D D; Martin D R 2; Maher Pat; Merrill Chas O; Marron Pat 2; Meville Pierre; Meagem Pat; Mason & Easter; Matheison A; Maynard O; Moore S J; Miller L W capt; Murphey M; Moore L capt; Moker Michl; Murray mr; Montgomery W 2; Moore W L; Moss Wm P; Morley W S capt; Maheney Jno; Moulton Jno; Moloney Jno; Mitchell Jno M; Murphey J; Murray J C; Miner J J; Monaghan H; Minor Henry O; Mutakay Thos; Miller Thos; Mussey Tim; Myts Fred; Morris Saml P; Morgan S capt; Montgomery S G; Morgan S D; Murphy Ellis; Miner D W; Mitchell C; Morse Chas G; Montague C A; Montagne C A cap; Morris Pat; Mitchell C; Miller Alois; Moore, Osborn & Felton 2; Morris & Allen

N

Nelson A capt; Neckles Benj S; Nobles News & D; Nixon Alfred; Nickolson capt; Neil H H & co; Noonen James; Norris John D; Noble John T; Nevin John; Nye Joseph; Nichols W C

O

Osterhout O S; Osgood Chas; Ostwell C; Osband E D; Orchard Thos; Oder G F; Owen Tubal C; Olmstead Joseph; Ostrum Wm F; Osborn, MDd & co; O'Berrins O G; O'Connell John; O'Conner Bryan; O'Conner Pat; O'Conner Dennis; O'Connell Tim; O'Kelly G N; O'Keefe Jerome; O'Keefe John; O'Leary Jno J; O'Leary Wm; O'Maley Wm; O'Neil & Wheeler; O'Mora P; O'Shea Patsie; O'Tool Patrick

P

Phillips L W; Phillips mr; Pago M J; Phelps W W; Pierce Josiah; Peck John; Pease Joseph; Pingle John J; Paradee, Mix & co; Bayley & Parker; Battle & Murray; Phelps, Dodge & co; Perkins N P; Peabody Avery; Pagits, Belfield or Robe; Patter Adol; Porter Chas; Parker Chas E; Parker C R; Price Porter; Pratt Chas; Palmiter Chas; Peabody & Co; Pewett Chas & co; Powers Boswell; Pinney E S; Patterson Ed; Payne Finley; Porter Saml B; Prince S Y; Patterson Thos; Purcell Thos J; Proot Geo H; Perce H W; Preston H R; Perkins H W; Parker J dr; Pateman J N; Parish J H; Pocock J H; Pierce F A

Q

Quackenboss G H; Quirk Tim 2; Quatt Robt; Quaylo Chas E; Quaid Jn; Quind James

R

Resington W C; Ross John; Ryder John; Robinson J R jr; Reed J C & co; Rawson J T; Rankin James; Rice Isaac J; Roughan James; Rickey Isaac B; Redmond Jas B; Ruscoe V F 2; Reynolds H K; Rolph H D; Ruffin Henry J; Reigel H D; Reynolds T; Rossie M; Roberts Geo; Ryan Thos; Robinson T P; Robinson G F; Randle Saml P; Rogers S L; Revell F H; Redwood R H dr; Root Edwin; Reed Evard D; Ridder Daniel; Renton Dugat; Ritcherson D B; Roberts C C; Rhodes Chas P; Ruttee C; Redmond Pat; Rowan Philip; Ross C; Richardson & co; Ramsdell Alonso; Ridgely H H; Rogers & McCormick; Read George

S

Sempel Warner; Scribner Wm; Sherman W B; Sheppard Jno; Sayer J H; Sherwin Jas; Salter J J; Sherwood Jas; Shumway J F; Seitch J P; Schick J R; Sherwood Geo; Scanlon Timothy; Stanley Francis; Seaman S H 2; Sampson Simon; Shanly Frank; Shaw S P; Sair E M; Savage Edwd; Shepard Capt E L; Scott Chas; Scott Cooper; Starr Pat; Sheen Philip; Shook Abram L; Schooley A G 2; Smith Lloyd J; Sullivan M 2; Stone Lewis; Swasten Wm 2; Smith W B; Sutton Wm C; Story Wm F; Simpson Wm; Smithett rev W F; Spangler Jno; Smith Jno R; Spery Jas; Skerr Jno; Soppies Jno; Sharse Jno; Stanley Jos; Sterry Jno H; Slute Jno W; Swartout Jno H; Smith Jacob; Sutton Jesse B; Spring J H; Sumis J W; Sperry Jas C; Slade G J; Smith J C; Smith J H; Sturges H; Stratton H W; Smith Hannor; Sullivan Tim; Sumner Geo A; Sullivan Thos; Stephens & Blatty; Symonds N M; Simpson Amos; Stanton A J; Sweet C W 2; Steep Chas; Stevenson C A G L; Stannard Chas; Stanley Chas; Strong D O; Stevenson David; Sinclair Daniel; Slackford Capt E; Symonds Robt; Simond Elijah; Steward E A; Stevens S H; Strong Saml; Smalie S; Stannard Sidney; Stiles Edmund; Stevens F; Sammons J J; Stone G W; Smith C A; Smith Otis W; Smith Geo W; Smith D W; Smith Robt; Smith R M; Smith Fernando

T

Talcott L; Taylor Wm; Tweedy Mich'l; Turner L H; Thompson Wm 2; Teller Wm; Thorn Wm; Topping Wm E; Turner Wm B; Terry John; Tickinger Jno W; Tiffany Jas H; Thornber John; Turnbow J T; Tucker James T; Turner Jerome; Tongue H; Tuby Thomas; Taber Thos B; Taft George; Tobin Thomas; Telford George; Truex Samuel; Tedman Robert; Treanor Edw; Turner Robert; Tompkins E H; Talbox C L; Thomas Chas B; Trowbey Cornel; Towell P J; Tuthill Brooks & co; Thomas Albert; Thomas Owen D; Terry & Williams; Todd Watkins & co; Totten McDonald & co

V

Van Gelout Andrew J; Van Doun C F; Van Buren F A; Van Der Lyon Henry; Viora Frank; Vinas Leslie S; Vermillion J

W

Wand N D; Warren L S; Walsh Michael & Andrew; Walker Atty; Whelan Wm; Whitney Wm; Warren W W; White John; Whittington Jno; Whelpley Jerome; Wells James H; Well James N; Whitney H C major; Warner Henry; Warren Henry; Walter Henry; Weaver Hartman; Welch Hamilton; W... H; Wells Samuel; Watt Eldridge B; Wagner George; Walton Charles; Walton Chas J; Waite C W; Wadsworth Chas; Walsh Patrick; Ward Patrick; Watson Andrew; Whitaker A R; Ward, Stanford & co; White A co; Warner & Bush; Wilcox L H capt; Woolhouse J co W; Wilcox John A; Wilcox W J 2; Woodlin P 2; Williams G B; Williams T; Whitert E & J & co; Walder E; Wood Hubert; Woods Edward; Willard E; Wolcott Ed S; Wood Edward B; Williams D R; Wood David; Wiseman Chas; Woods Patrick; Wilson Charles; Wicks Clark S; Wylan Byron; Williams O P; Williams Augus; Ulne W; Williams A F

English Bunting.

ENGLISH BUNTING,

Assorted Colors, in 9, 12 & 18 Inch.,

BY PIECE OR CASE.

Now in store and constantly arriving. For sale by

GEO. E. SPARROW,

No. 12 Dey street, New York.

☞ Orders by mail punctually attended to. my12-r846-2w

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Trains leave Chicago at 9:00 A. M. Day Express, (except Sundays); 9:00 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.) Trains arrive from St. Louis at 5:25 A. M. and 8:25 P. M.

Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. and arrives at 9:45 A. M.

my12 C. H. ALLEN, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME!

On and after SUNDAY, May 11th, 1862, trains will leave Chicago:

Express at 7:15 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Accommodation at 3:30 P. M. daily, Saturdays except'd. On Saturdays an Accommodation Train will be run to Kankakee, leaving Chicago at 5:00 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT CHICAGO:

Express at 8:30 A. M. Accommodation at 11:25 P. M. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Saginaw Salt.

EAST SAGINAW SALT.—Received this day, four thousand barrels

Fine Salt from East Saginaw, Michigan.

This salt is very highly recommended for its cleanliness and purity, by all who have used it during the two years since the salines of Michigan have been worked. It is entirely free from the sulphate of lime found in common fine salt on our market.

R. McCHESNEY,

No. 2 Pardee's Building, cor. South Water and Wells sts.

Extracts from the first Biennial Reports of the Progress of the Geological Survey of Michigan, made to the Governor December 30, 1860, by Prof. A. Winchell, State Geologist:

"If the geological indications on which I found my opinions are not fallacious, we have the most magnificent salliferous basin upon the continent, east of the Mississippi. As might be expected, too, the strength of the brine is proportioned to the extent of the basin."—[Page 163.

"The East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company are engaging vigorously in the manufacture of salt. The quality of the salt produced is unsurpassed either in chemical purity or preservative qualities. Several of the most extensive fishermen upon the lake shore, having given it a thorough trial, pronounce it more economical, (in quantity required,) safer and better than the Onondaga fine salt. It is equally commended by butchers. For butter it has been tested both in our own State and Orange County, New York, and pronounced not at all inferior to the famous Ashton salt."—[Page 173.

To the Board of Directors of the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company:

GENTS:—I have been familiar with the details of the fisheries of Saginaw Bay, Thunder Bay and Lake Huron for many years. During the past year a very large amount of fish, packed in the salt of your manufacture, both coarse and fine, has passed through my hands for sale in the Cleveland market and it has uniformly opened in excellent order. There are now before me inspection bills from Cleveland 1862 packages, and in the lot but two packages of sour or rusty fish. From my knowledge of the success of your salt in curing fish, I feel warranted in saying that it is entirely reliable for the purpose. W. L. P. LITTLE.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser of Feb. 10, 1862, says: "The purity and excellence of the article creates for it a steady demand in this city, and in the Upper Lake country. The East Saginaw Company, previous to the close of navigation, manufactured about 3,000 barrels, about 800 of which were sold to Detroit, where as a merchantable article, it ranks with the best Onondaga salt, and is preferred by some."

"The Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Toledo, says: 'We are led to the conclusion that eventually all the beef, pork, etc., packed west of Lake Erie, will be laid down in Saginaw salt.'"

DETROIT, March 29th, 1862.

H. C. Potter, Esq., Superintendent East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company:

DEAR SIR:—During the past Summer, Fall and Winter we have sold some 3,000 barrels of your "Saginaw Salt," and have never had complaint of a BARREL OF IT. On the contrary, three-fourths of our customers have written us to send them the Saginaw Salt if we had it, as we were selling that and the Onondaga at the same price; for which reasons we have all confidence in it, and expect to sell this year 5,000 barrels or more of it, and congratulate you upon your complete success in its manufacture.

Yours truly, WILLIAMS & CO., Salt Dealers.

CHICAGO, January 16th, 1862.

H. C. Potter, Esq., East Saginaw:

DEAR SIR:—From what experience we have already had, we think your salt superior to any that comes to this market. Yours truly,

ap25-p784-1m [Signed] DOW, QUIRK & CO.

Educational.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.—Thorough instruction in a safe home, in a delightful suburb of Chicago, for ten select lads who are expected to enter the School under twelve years of age, but can remain an indefinite time after that age. Specific items will be promptly sent, with reliable references to any one who may inquire. Address W. A. SHORT, Post Office Box 1836, Chicago, Illinois. my3-r...

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough and complete courses of study, and school buildings in the West, (cost $110,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students from a distance are uniformed. Excellent accommodations for 250 boarders, under the same roof with, and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Money to Loan.

$20,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT borrowers may be had of the undersigned,

On Short or Long Time,

at very low rate interest, by applying at once of GREENEBAUM BROTHERS,

my23-r598-1m Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City property, in amounts from $1,000 to $10,000, at 10 per cent. per annum. Applications made at 186 South Water street Room No. 3 Aiken's Building (up-stairs) adjoining Board of Trade. [my14-r...] G. B. COOK.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. mh28-...-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

No. 6 Larmon Block,

sell-1y N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR!

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR!

THE GREAT

Standard Remedy.

No Household is Safe Without It.

It is the only positive and radical cure for Diptheria Rheumatism, Ague in the Face, Neuralgia, Toothache Headache, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Dysentery Diarrhea, Earache, and all kindred complaints.

There are numberless nostrums concocted and palmed off upon a confiding public as remedies for the above mentioned ills, which, though in a few instances may afford a temporary relief, by no means perfect a full and complete cure.

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Has been tried and tested, and was NEVER FOUND WANTING. Being composed of purely VEGETABLE ingredients, it acts in strict conformity with nature's laws, and heals instead of distracting, builds up instead of reducing.

Hundreds who have felt the royal power and beneficence of its

Healing Qualities,

Bear glad testimony to its efficacy in relieving and removing pain.

For sale by all Leading Druggists and Apothecaries in the country. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and one dollar per bottle. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

Manufactory and Wholesale Depot at

94 Washington Street, Chicago.

A. W. SARGENT & CO.,

Post Office Box 3748. ap30-r546-1y

ENGLISH BUNTING,

Assorted Colors, in 9, 12 & 18 Inches.

Also, by piece or case,

Lastings, Moreens, Farmers' Satins, Church and Carriage Damasks, Indigo Blue Cloths, &c.,

Now in store and constantly arriving.

For sale by

GEO. E. SPARROW,

12 Dey street, New York.

The manufacturer of the above goods having established a house in this city, will hold out such inducements in prices and quality, that he will be found worthy the attention of the trade.

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO A QUALITY OF BUNTING, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR GOVERNMENT USE. ORDERS BY MAIL PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. ap15-p... 2tawtm

KING, KALES & WILLIAMS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 65 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

C. H. KING, FRANCIS H. KALES, NORMAN WILLIAMS, JR. [mj25-r560-3m]

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of

PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN,

for sale in this market or consigned to our correspondence in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. RAPLEYE & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 249 South Water street, Chicago. ap1-...

CLEAN FLAX SEED FOR SALE.

CHOICE CLEAN SEED

For Sowing purposes. One hundred and fifty bushels for sale by R. W. BLATCHFORD, my25-r556-1w Lead and Oil Works.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of the well-known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by G. H. McCORMICK & Co., ... Agents for Manufacturers.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. ... MOSLEY, 2 Board of Trade Building.

Safes.

THE NEW SAFE.

THE ONLY POSITIVELY

Fire Proof Safe in the World.

When the contents of safes are destroyed, they are invariably burned by heat being conducted to them and the inside wood casing, through the door and door-way by the iron bolts and plates forming and fastening the iron box to the outside iron plate of the door, and joining directly on to the inside wood casing, thus forming a continuous conductor of the best heat-conducting material from the outside directly upon the inside wood casing, and contents of the safe.

☞ ALL SAFES, SAVE OURS, ARE THUS BUILT. EXAMINE YOUR SAFE DOOR!

The MARLAND PATENT is so constructed as to entirely cut off all communication of heat in this part by so constructing the door and door-way of soap-stone, or equally non-conducting material, as to have no iron bolt running through the door, or iron plate, around the door-way, nor any connections from the outer to the inner part of the safe, thereby keeping the interior and contents of the safe as effectually protected from all heat that can be applied to the door, as to any other portion of the safe.

Sold by A. M. DAVIS, Agent,

46 State street, Chicago.

☞ Call and examine them. my21-r628-1m

SAFES.—Only Agency in Chicago FOR THE

Best Safes made in the World.

Manufactured by

DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati.

Acknowledged by all to be the

Best Finished and most perfect in every respect

Of any in this or any other market, costing no more than the old-fogy styles made for the last twenty years by other makers. For sale by

my19-r673-1w F. W. PRATT, 12 Lasalle street.

GREAT FIRE IN TROY,

Saturday, May 10th, 1862.

LILLIE'S SAFES

TRIUMPHANT!

Over forty SAFES of this manufacture were subjected to the fiery ordeal for twenty-four hours. The contents of safes opened are all preserved, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to those possessing LILLIE'S Celebrated Wrought and Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

H. R. HUBBLE, Agent,

No. 198 Broadway, New York.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

FRY & HOLMES,

Agents for the Northwest,

my19-r496-1m 53 State street, Chicago, Ill.

A NEW FIRE PROOF SAFE. Superior to all others.

THE MARLAND PATENT.

Call and examine it at 46 State street, Chicago. my15-r290-1m A. M. DAVIS, Agent.

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES.

JAS. P. DALTON,

(Successor to Allen and Dalton,)

71 - - Lake Street, - - 71

Invite the attention of the public to his large and well made Stock of

REFRIGERATORS, ICE BOXES,

Water Coolers, Bathing Tubs, Bird Cages, Toilet Ware, Tea Chests, Filters, &c., &c.

MASSER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

THE BEST MADE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, &c., &c.,

PLAIN, PLANISHED AND JAPANNED TIN WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS GENERALLY.

COOKING STOVES

Of the very latest and most approved patterns to be found in the market.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares manufactured from the very best material, and sold to THE TRADE in any quantity at the lowest market rates.

71 Lake Street, Tremont Block.

[mh26-n810-3m]

Oil and Lamps.

POPE & SLOCUM,

122 Clark Street,

DEALERS IN

LAMPS AND OILS,

Have at all times full stocks of

KIER'S BEST OIL,

EXCELSIOR OIL,

STAR OIL,

All of first quality, and warranted.

Also, Dithridge's Patent Oval XX Flint Glass Chimnies.

COAL OIL LAMPS AND FIXTURES in great variety for sale at lowest market rates. fe17-... 1y

Roofing Materials.

ROOFING! ROOFING!!

BARRETT, POWELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS,

And Dealers in

Roofing Material and Coal Tar.

We are prepared to take contracts for Roofing in any portion of the Northwest, or furnish Materials with directions for use.

BARRETT'S ROOFING

Has stood a twelve years test in Chicago, and is used in all first class buildings.

Office No. 8 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Tin Plate.

TIN PLATE.

We are offering for CASH

2,500 Boxes IC 10x14 Best Charcoal Tin Plate at $9.25 per Box.

1,000 Boxes IX do. at $11.25.

A full stock of extra sizes in proportion.

5,000 KEGS NAILS.

"Wheeling" and other prime brands.

Tinners Tools and Machines,

And Tinners Goods of all descriptions,

Japanned and Stamped Tinware.

A complete assortment of

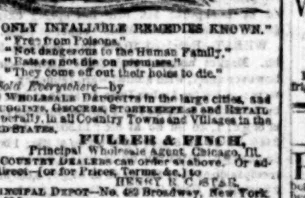
CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

my9 176 LAKE STREET.

Vermin Exterminators.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come not die on premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."

☞ *Sold Everywhere*—by

All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES.

FULLER & FINCH,

Principal Wholesale Agent, Chicago, Ill.

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—(or for Prices, Terms, &c.) to

HENRY R. COSTAR,

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York. my6-r78-3m

Co-Partnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CALORIC GRAIN DRYER.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership in the business of Drying Grain and manufacturing Kiln Dried Meal, under the name and style of Sylvester Marsh & Co.

SYLVESTER MARSH. E. K. HUBBARD.

Chicago, April 29th, 1862. my16-r...-1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno Clark & Co., for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. P. O. Box 4054. ☞ Cash advances on consignments on Produce in store, bills of lading and shipments.

JNO. C. CLARK. JNO. H. MARSHALL. PAUL JONES.

Chicago, May 1st, 1862. my10-...

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-partnership under the style and firm name of

KELLOGG & GRAY,

for the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds. Chicago, May 1st, 1862. A. H. KELLOGG. my3 p... C. W. GRAY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of "SMITH BROTHERS," for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at No. 43 South Water street. ... MARCELLUS R. SMITH, ... ALDEN W. SMITH, ... A. JULSON SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co. CHICAGO, April 26, 1862. ...

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Smith, Pollard & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties ... sign in liquidation.

MARCELLUS R. SMITH, JOHN K. POLLARD, A. JUDSON SMITH.

Chicago, April 14, 1862. ap26-p...

Brandies, Gin, Wines, &c.

M. DIVERSY, of the firm of Lill & Diversy,

Importer and Jobber of

WINES and LIQUORS.

Rectifier and Distiller of Pure Spirits and Whisky.

Depot for Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar.

Having purchased of JEROME MYERS, the entire stock of Imported WINES and LIQUORS of the late firm of

J. E. S. FULLER & CO.

It is offered to cash and prompt paying customers, at the lowest rates. This stock is large and well selected, and consists of some very choice old Liquors, and in addition to my former stock, comprises one of the largest and best assortments in the West. The agency of the late firm of J. E. S. Fuller & Co., for celebrated Champagne Wines and Bitters, has been transferred to me, making me Sole Agent in Chicago for G. H. Mumm & Co's CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE WINES. Also, Agent for

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

And DRAKE'S CATAWBA BITTERS.

Fine Old Rye, Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky constantly on hand. Persons wishing to purchase GOOD LIQUORS, at a Low Price, are requested to call and examine the stock.

No. 39 South Water Street,

Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Post Office Box 3568.

Having sold the entire stock of Wines and Liquors lately owned by J. E. S. Fuller & Co. to M. DIVERSY, I most cheerfully recommend him to all the patrons of the late firm. [my24-r613-1m] JEROME MYERS.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.

No. 25 Broad Street, New York,

OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,

COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.

HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam, and Wee Drop, in pipes, three qr. pipes and cases.

RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.

WHISKYS—Mehan's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch.

WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock and others, of various grades.

OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

ALSO—RYE AND BOURBON WHISKYS—Direct from Distillers. mh8-n342-3m-2taw

Hardware.

HARDWARE.

CUTLERY AND GUNS,

Rodger's and Wostenholm's Pocket Knives, &c.,

Dixon's Powder Flasks and Sporting Articles, Percussion Caps and Gun Wadding.

Chains, Hoes and Heavy Goods.

WOLFE, DASH & FISHER,

IMPORTERS, 38 Warren street, New York.

ap10-p217-2m-2aw

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line

At the lowest N. York Prices.

Post Office Box 3601. oc15-...-1y

Stationery.

SHIPPING BOOKS

The form required by the

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad,

FOR SALE AT

MUNSON'S,

NO. 140 LAKE STREET.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in his line, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Electroplating and Bronzing done to order.

☞ Manufactory, 197 and 199 East Washington street. my16-1y

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,

(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)

SHOW CASE

MANUFACTURER,

NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 4186. no4-...-1y

Merchant Tailors.

WYANT & POWERS,

Dealers in every variety of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

8 TREMONT BLOCK,

Dearborn street .... Chicago,

Have just received their Spring stock of new and desirable goods.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.

We also manufacture Shirts to order, and

WARRANT A FIT IN ALL CASES.

[ap15 p839-3m]

H. BURWELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn street,

Is now receiving a well assorted stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and COATINGS, for Spring Wear, which will be made up to order in the most approved style and at the lowest cash prices.

H. BURWELL,

ap1-p...-3m No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn street.

Water Coolers.

WATER COOLERS.

I HAVE FEW

OVAL WATER COOLERS

On hand, which will be sold very cheap to close them out. Any one wanting a cheap Cooler should call at

225 Lake Street.

STOVES AND TIN WARE

At 225 LAKE STREET.

A great improvement in Refrigerators is the

VENTILATED PALACE.

FOR SALE AT

225 LAKE STREET.

It is more convenient than any other Ventilated Refrigerator, and will do the work better with less ice. [mh10-...-1yr]

Furniture Polish.

ENAMELING PIANO AND FURNITURE POLISH.—This article has never before been introduced in the Western States, but has been long in use by the leading Piano and Furniture Houses of the principal Eastern cities. One application produces a gloss so brilliant that it resembles a fine ENAMEL, whence the name "Enameling Polish." The more tarnished and finger-marked the Furniture may be, the more astonishing the effect produced.

A single bottle at 50 CENTS, will give more satisfactory results than $10 spent in Varnishing. No housekeeper should be without it.

A liberal discount to the trade. City and country orders solicited. Manufactured only by CHAS. POWELL & CO., 101 Dearborn St., (up-stairs.) Box 3071, Post Office. my15-r...

Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company will be held at Delavan, Tazewell County, on WEDNESDAY, June 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. G. GREENE, President. JAS. BRADAN, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY will hold its annual meeting, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, at the office, in Chicago, on ... day the ... day of June, A. D. ...

my8-... A. J. KNISELY, Sec'y.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Chicago, May 1st, 1862. The annual meeting of the Stockholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on Thursday, the 5th of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the election of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them. ... WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 8 Lasalle Street

METALLIC COFFINS.

... Wood Coffins and Caskets of all sizes. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel for Vault in the Cemetery. ap11

To Contractors.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS for supply of Marine Hospital, District of Chicago, Chicago, May 1, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the first Tuesday in June next, for the supply of provisions, medicines, &c., enumerated to the Marine Hospital in this city, with the necessary quantities, stated approximately, with reference to the usual number of patients in the Hospital, but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, accordingly as they may be actually required.

If the articles delivered at the hospital are not, in the judgment of the physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead and to charge the contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserve the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

my1-p... LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, Washington, May 1, 1862. In pursuance of the provisions of the seventh section of the "Joint Resolution in relation to the Public Printing," approved June 23, 1860, sealed proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the paper that may be required for the public printing one year, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1862, and ending on the 30th day of November, 1863.

The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required:

CLASS I.

20,000 reams fine printing paper, (unsized and) uncalendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS II.

6,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

(Agreeably to the provisions of the joint resolutions aforesaid, samples of the character and quality of the paper required for the above classes will be furnished to applicants therefor. This paper is to be put up in quires of twenty-five sheets each, and in bundles of two reams each; each ream to contain 500 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under five per cent. from the standard weight will be received, and any great variation in this, or in the proportions and weight of the paper, or in the quality of the bundle to make up the weight will be considered a violation of the contract.)

CLASS III.

400 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS IV.

7,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS V.

300 reams superfine plate paper, (calendered or uncalendered, as may be required,) 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

CLASS VI.

1.	1,500	reams	quarto-post writing paper,	10	by	16	ins.
2.	400	do	cap	do	14	by	17
3.	100	do	demy	do	16	by	21
4.	1,500	do	folio-post	do	17	by	22
5.	100	do	medium	do	18	by	23
6.	50	do	royal	do	19	by	24
7.	50	do	super-royal	do	20	by	28
8.	50	do	imperial	do	22	by	30
9.	100	do	double cap	do	17	by	28

CLASS VII.

1. 6,000 reams writing paper, 19 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
2. 2,100 reams writing paper, 19 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-six pounds per ream.
3. 100 reams writing paper, 19 by 24 inches, to weigh twenty-four pounds per ream.
4. 340 reams writing paper, 19 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
5. 200 reams writing paper, 17 by 18 inches, to weigh twelve pounds per ream.

All the papers designated in classes 4, 5, 6, and 7, must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream, and no "outside" quires. They are to be made of the best materials, free from adulteration, finished in the best manner, cut to a true edge, and securely and substantially enveloped. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, laid flat, and of such weights as may be required by this office. Those in classes 3, 4, 5, and 7, are to be white, and of the sizes and weights specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the cases, to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office, and none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in Washington city, (except that in class 7, which must be delivered at Buffalo, in the State of New York,) in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

Bidders are required to furnish, with their proposals, samples of not less than one quire of each of the kinds of paper bid for, and upon which their proposals may be based, except in classes 1 and 2. The successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to their samples.

Proposals will be addressed to "JOHN D. DEFREES, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington," and endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Paper."

ap23-p826 lawsw

NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals are invited until the 27th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6,000 head of Beef Cattle on the hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,350 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. Heifers and Bulls not wanted.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require.

The first delivery of Cattle to be made on the 10th of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as Government may require.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes, or other Government funds.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guarantees.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.

Bids to be addressed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

FORM OF GUARANTEE:

We ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

my14-r... 1d

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEES SALE.—Whereas, on the 18th day of September, 1857, Levi H. Waterhouse, (his wife joining therein,) to secure the payment of his promissory note of that date, for $1,250, payable to L. C. Paine Freer, or order, executed his deed of trust to the undersigned as trustee, thereby conveying, among other real estate, lots ten (10) and eleven (11), in block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustees Subdivision of the west half and west half of the northeast quarter of section seventeen (17), in township thirty-nine (39) north, range fourteen (14) east, in the city of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and which deed of trust was recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, in book 166 of deeds, page 218. And whereas said Waterhouse has made default in the payment of a portion of said note, the same having matured one year from the date thereof, and there being now due on said note the sum of fourteen hundred and ninety dollars or thereabouts.

Public notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance with the powers in said deed contained, and upon the application of the legal holder of said note, I, Ephraim Ingalls, the grantee and trustee in said deed, will, on the second day of June, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in said city of Chicago, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described lots of land, to make the money due upon the said promissory note, with the costs and expenses of said sale. EPHRAIM INGALLS.

Chicago, May 2!, 1862. my22-r...-1d

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Thomas Smith vs. William Colby, Albert C. Ellithorpe and Timothy Wright.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, and a Special Commissioner appointed by the Court in the above entitled cause, to make the sale herein hereinafter described, by virtue of a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1862, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, on Block thirty-nine (39), Old Town, in the City of Chicago, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all that certain tract of land, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and known and described as Block one (1), in J. S. and E. Wright's Subdivision of the northeast quarter of Section twelve (12), in Township thirty-nine (39) north, Range thirteen (13), east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing ten 10-100 acres, more or less, including half streets. L. C. PAINE FREER,

Master in Chancery and Special Commissioner.

Chicago, May 14th, 1862. my15-r573-4d

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell on the 11th day of June next, at my office, No. 97 Washington street, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., my right, title and interest derived under a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors, made by T. B. Carter, on the July 9th, 1861, to the following lots, pieces and parcels of lands, with improvements thereon, viz:

1st. ... subdivision of S. ½ S. E. ¼ section 30, township 38, range 14 east.

2d. Lot ... Block 13, with ... thereon, in town of McLean, McLean county, Illinois.

3d. Lot 2 in Block 2, with house thereon, in town of Caledonia, Boon county, Illinois, on which is a mortgage to School Commissioners of $...

4th. The S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ section 15, town 31 N, range 14 East, situated in Kankakee Co., on which is a mortgage for about $330.

5th. Sub lots ... of lot ... in Block 43, and sub lot 10 of lot 4, in Block 3 in city of Galena, Ill.

6th. Lots 23, 24 and 25 in town of Lake Forest.

And will also sell at the same time and place all the notes in my hands that were not sold on the second day of May last. ASHER GAGE, Assignee of T. B. Carter.

Chicago, May 11th 1862. my ...

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Edson Keith and John A. Gurley vs. Robert G. Boone, Edward N. Larmon and Thomas Hoyne.—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1862, I, Sumner Marble, as a Special Master in Chancery, for such purpose duly appointed by the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on Thursday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, known and designated as Block No. twenty-three (23), in Assessor's Division of the southwest fractional quarter of Section No. twenty-two (22), in Township No. thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a stake at the northeast intersection of Calumet Avenue and Ringold Place, thence east along the north line of said Ringold Place four hundred and five and ... feet (... ft.) to a stake fifty-five and ... feet (55 ...) west of the center of the west track of the Illinois Central Railroad, thence northwest on a line parallel with said east track of said Railroad four hundred and fifty-seven and ... feet (457 ...) to a stake fifty feet ... (50 ...) west of the west line of Commerce street two hundred and seventy-six and six tenths feet (276 6-10 ft.) to a stake, thence south along the east line of Calumet avenue four hundred and twenty-seven and eighty-nine hundredths feet (427 89-100 ft.) to the place of beginning, exclusive of streets, except Ringold Place, containing eight one-thousandths acres (3 545-1000 acres). Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Robert G. Boone and Edward N. Larmon, of, in and to any lands lying east of the premises above described and ... to the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due the complainants under said decree, with the interest thereon and the costs of said sale.

SUMNER MARBLE, Special Master in Chancery.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts. Sol'rs.

Chicago, May 14th, 1862. my15-r...-4d

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Seligman Schlesinger, the Mortgagee in a certain Mortgage Deed, dated September 12th, 1857, executed by Martin Waller, ... and recorded ... in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 85 of Mortgages, Page 238, will, by reason of default by the said Waller in the payment of the promissory note in said mortgage described, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, ... on the ... day of June, 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, ... all ... Lot ... in Block ... the Myers' ... Block ... Lot (3) ... Canal Trustees' Subdivision ... section ... east of the Third Principal Meridian ... together with ... of the said Waller in and to ... lot fourteen (14), in Blackstone ... Addition to Chicago, being twenty (20) feet ... SELIGMAN SCHLESINGER, Mortgagee.

Chicago, May 20, 1862. my...

GUARDIAN SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., I shall sell, for cash, at public auction, at the premises to be sold, the following personal property, to wit: Four Frame Two Story Dwelling Houses ... Nos. 19 and 20 ... street, ... JOHN JONES, Guardian of F. W. Schuler.

Chicago, May 16, 1862. my16-...

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 5 North Clark street. Post Office Box 4234. ...

Railroads.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a passenger line between Chicago and Detroit, via Adrian, without change of cars, making direct connections with all Canadian and Eastern ...

Elegant coaches, with raised ventilated roof, and Salisbury Dusters, will run through on day trains. Luxurious sleeping cars of the latest improvement, will run through on night trains. The distance is less than by any other route. The time and rates of fare will be the same as on other routes.

Leave Chicago at 7 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Arrive in Detroit at 6:00 P. M. and 7 A. M. Arrive in Chicago at 5 A. M. and 9:15 P. M.

Tickets sold at all the principal ticket offices in the Northwest. Also, at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, and at the Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, Chicago. H. E. SAWYER,

my5-r77-3m General Passenger Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS.

7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS.

7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:40 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make close connections at Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run between Cleveland and Chicago without change on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. H. E. SAWYER, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:05 A. M., Albany 3:30 P. M., New York 9:00 P. M., Boston 11:00 P. M.

7:30 P. M.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:00 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5:15 P. M., Albany 5:00 A. M., New York 10:30 A. M., Boston 4:30 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Mail Train 7:30 P. M., Fast Express; arrive in Chicago at 6:45 A. M., Fast Express; at 9:35 P. M., Night Express.

The 7:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

☞ Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:

9:15 A. M. and 9:00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:45 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:34 A. M.

my3 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD,

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

7.00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted.)

7.30 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.)

Arrive at Cincinnati at 9.30 A. M. and 9.00 P. M.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South. EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 128 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House).

JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind.

CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Richmond, Ind.

SAM A. LEWIS, West'n Pass Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express leaves at 9.00 A. M., (Sundays excepted) arrives at 6.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves at 9.00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arrives at 7.15 A. M. ... Mendota Accommodation leaves at 4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at 10.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted.) C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express 9.00 A. M.; Through without change of cars.

Night Express 9.00 P. M.

Cars connecting at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse with steamers for St. Paul, &c.

Trains arrive at 6.00 A. M. and 6.15 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9.00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 9.00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5.00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation 8.45 A. M.

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily as follows:

7.00 A. M. Day Fast Line, (except Sundays.)

7.30 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.)

5 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

Arrive at Chicago at 8.15 A. M. and 8.15 P. M.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

☞ Change of cars between Chicago and New York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 7.30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

254 Miles Double Track,

(with its connections,)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED

AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities,)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK,

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburg for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (430 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE!

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

☞ Be particular and mark packages "via Penna. Central R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. E. MILDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
R. F. SASS & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
J. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
N. W. ... Parkersburg, Virginia.
HALL & ... Marietta, Ohio.
R. C. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.
W. H. H. KOONTZ, Cincinnati, Ohio.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York (via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago ... Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, ... Night Express, Saturdays excepted, ... Joliet Accommodation, ... A. M.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, May ..., 1862, trains will leave West Side Union Depot, ... for Dixon, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith, Rockford, Warren, Galena, ... and Janesville ... Accommodation ... Fulton, ... and ... Cedar Rapids ... Through Tickets ... at all ... Offices ... W. H. H. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. ... G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1862.

THE CITY.

VEHICULAR.—An additional omnibus is to be placed upon the Milwaukee avenue line, Monday.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Edward Everett and ex-Governor John Wood are stopping at the Tremont House. The former lectures at Milwaukee this (Monday) evening.

☞ The "C. S. A.," and the Battle of Bull Run, a letter by Gen. J. G. Barnard, U. S. Engineer, is just published by D. Van Nostrand, and received by J. R. Walsh.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Mrs. N. J. Greene acknowledges the prompt adjustment of her claim for losses by fire at No. 66 Lake street. Her establishment was insured in the Peoria Mutual, Russell and Wright, agents.

A CHURCH ON THE MOVE.—The Third avenue Baptist Church structure will commence emigrating to the Southern part of the city in a day or two. After reaching its destination, it will be remodeled and enlarged.

☞ "Why Paul Ferroll Killed His Wife," a sequel to "Paul Ferroll." And also a new edition of the latter novel, have been received by J. R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

NEW BOOK.—"A Life's Secret," by Miss Wood, author of "East Lynn," "Castle Wafer," &c., is just published by Peterson, Philadelphia, and received by John R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

ANOTHER STATE STREET DEN BROKEN UP. —Another brothel upon State near Polk street was broken up on Friday night by the police. It was kept by a woman named Mary Astrich. She was fined $15 and the inmates $10 each, by the magistrates presiding at the Police Court.

NEW MUSIC.—Horace Waters, music publisher, New York, has sent us "President Lincoln's Grand March," "The Contrabands," "Volunteer Polka," "Shall we Know Each Other There?" and the "Scientific Frog," all of which are achieving popularity.

☞ The pews in the New England Congregational Church, corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets, will be rented this (Monday) evening at eight o'clock. Rev. W. B. Clarke, formerly of Connecticut, is supplying the pulpit.

EARLY AND LATE TRADE.—Messrs. Bowen Bros., 74 and 76 Lake street, arrange their stock for the early and late trade so as to enable buyers of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, domestics, &c., &c., to fill their memorandum with advantage at all times.

☞ Eclectic Magazine for June, with fine portrait of Prince Albert, from a late photograph; Temple Bar and Blackwood's Magazine, for May: Mrs. Wood's new novel, "A Life Secret," &c., have been received by McNally & Co., 18 Dearborn Street.

TRINITY CHURCH STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL. —The ladies connected with Trinity Church will give a Strawberry Festival at Bryan Hall, on Friday evening next, the 30th inst. A band of music will be present to enliven the occasion with their dulcet strains. A pleasant time may be anticipated.

ENGRAVINGS.—A consignment of over six thousand prints, consisting of fine steel engravings, cromo-lithographs, Baxter's large oil paintings, is just received at the new picture store, 206 State street. They will be sold at private sale only. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as the balance not sold will be returned in a few days.

THE OUTS AND INS.—Saturday was the last day of the administration of Justices Akin and Davis in the Police Court. Affecting farewell speeches were made by the "outs," and the ancient slaughter-house was for once in sackcloth. We hope that the new Justices, whoever they are, will fill their seats with half the good sense of their predecessors.

☞ Our city, on Saturday, presented a scene of activity through the whole day, the equal of which probably cannot be witnessed in any other city on the continent. The streets were utterly jammed with moving masses of goods, teams, pedestrians, &c. Chicago certainly does not suffer much from the rebellion.

☞ Dr. Jewett will be present at the District Temperance Convention, to be held at Kewanee, in this State, to-day and to-morrow (26th and 27th of May.) He will be happy to meet there the friends of the cause from the adjacent country. Friends throughout the State who may desire Dr. Jewett's services, will please address him at Chicago, immediately.

ROBBERY.—The two men, Whitlow and Dunn, who were arrested a few days since for robbing a house in the West Division, by the shrewd dodge of sending the lady of the house away to look after her injured husband, were brought up for examination Saturday, in the Police Court. Whitlow was held for further examination and Dunn was discharged upon his promise to enlist.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Peter Sexler, a boy about ten years of age, whose parents live in an alley between Commerce and Bridge streets, near the Archer Road, was run over on Friday last by a heavily loaded wagon, driven by Mr. Mr. William P. Robinson, upon State Street. Two wheels of the vehicle passed over his body causing his death on Saturday morning. A Coroner's Jury relieved the driver of the wagon from any blame in the premises.

THEATER.—Mr. Hackett commences an engagement on Monday evening which is announced for only one week. He appears as Falstaff in King Henry IV. It is useless to do more than mention the fact of Mr. Hackett's engagement as our citizens need no urging to attend his performances. The theater will be crowded during the entire week, and the manager judiciously announces that seats can be secured for any night of the week.

DROWNED.—A day or two since we mentioned, in a brief item, the mysterious disappearance of August Gabler, a baker, living on West Desplaines, between Adams and Monroe streets. His body was found Saturday, floating in the South Branch, at the foot of Monroe street. There were no marks of violence upon the body, and the fact that his watch and twenty-nine dollars in money were found upon the person, removes any suspicions of robbery. An inquest was held upon the body, but no evidence was developed tending to show the particulars of his death.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Abraham Van Volkenberg, the Irish Brigadier who was arrested a day or two since for grabbing a watch from a peaceful citizen at Cottage Grove, was held to bail on Saturday for trial. During his examination before the Police Magistrates he claimed to be a brother of General Van Volkenberg. His pseudo high military connections will not save him from a trip to and board at Joliet at the State's expense, where he can do the State some service, as well as in the war.

☞ The sewing machine excitement is reviving. Some new but impractical novelties are introduced in market, and all are expecting to have a good trade.

L. Cornell & Co., the pioneers in this branch of trade here seem to be best prepared to please all, as they claim to offer one of the best and simplest of machines, making each one of all the practical stitches. All who study utility and economy will call on them at 133 Lake street, second floor, when they want to buy. No other office combines the above advantages. Remember the best is the cheapest. They are always ready and faithful servants for a lifetime.

THE ELIJAH CONCERT.—The rehearsal of of Elijah at Bryan Hall, on Saturday, was numerously attended, and was received with great enthusiasm. The choruses were finely rendered and the soloists were well up in their parts. Mr. Simpson, the tenor, rehearsed his part with the rest. He has a remarkably pleasant, pure quality of voice, and delivers oratorio music with exquisite taste. Some of the double quartettes still need a few finishing touches before the public presentation, but undoubtedly the defects of the vocalists will be remedied. The orchestra played finely, and were only faulty perhaps in not sufficiently marking *forte* and *piano* passages and favoring some of the voices.

Undoubtedly the house will be crowded to overflowing. In consequence of the generally expressed desire of many citizens, and the large number of tickets already effected, a second performance will be given on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening. Seats for that evening may be secured at Root & Cady's, commencing this (Monday) morning.

GEN. SIGEL IN CHICAGO.

A Spontaneous Ovation.

That accomplished soldier, sturdy patriot, and earnest champion of Liberty, Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, arrived in this city, from St. Louis, on Saturday evening, and is now at the Tremont House. He is on his way to Washington, where he goes in accordance with the orders of Secretary Stanton. He is accompanied by C. W. Asmussen, one of his aids. It was the wish of the General to perform his journey to the Capital without being interrupted by the demonstrations of his friends, which are sure to take a warm and cordial shape, wherever his presence is known; and so quietly and unheralded did he come into Chicago, that probably not a dozen persons in the city were aware of his presence among us until Mayor Sherman, at the completion of the serenade to Fernando Wood at the Sherman, announced that Gen. Sigel would be serenaded at the Tremont House at 11 o'clock. This announcement was received by the crowd in sharp contrast with the reception which they had just given the wily demagogue from New York. The first was cold, indifferent—almost contemptuous. The latter, warm, cordial, enthusiastic—with cheers which echoed through the streets like the rushing of mighty waters.

THE SERENADE.

At about half-past ten o'clock, the crowd began to gather in front of the Tremont House, and at 11 o'clock, the hour named, the audience had increased to a mighty host. The band played in excellent style the Star Spangled Banner, followed by the Marseillaise, during the playing of which Gen. Sigel appeared upon the balcony, accompanied by Mayor Sherman, ex-Mayor Wentworth and others. On the appearance of Gen. Sigel, the crowd broke forth with cheers and shouts [which were pleasant to hear. There was no mistaking their meaning. They awakened an echo which strongly reminded us of the glad day when the news of the capture of Fort Donelson was received in this city.

After the cheers had subsided Mayor SHERMAN said:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I am proud of the opportunity to introduce to you Gen. SIGEL. [Immense cheering.]

GEN. SIGEL replied substantially as follows:

My Friends—Excuse me if I do not address you at great length. I come from St. Louis, on my way to Washington, in accordance with the order of the Secretary of War. I am a soldier—not a politician. I have my principles—I am not a mercenary. I should despise any man if he had no principles, and was not ready to proclaim them at all times. It is not my duty to make or proclaim laws. We must trust Congress to do that, and to say what the Government wants. I would like to be before the entrenchments of Beauregard, at Corinth. But I must obey the orders of my superiors. I have no command. I believe the Federal army will beat back the enemy at Corinth. They beat the enemy on the 6th and 7th of April almost without officers, and if they conquered them then without officers, they will certainly do it now with officers trained to their duty. I repeat, I believe Beauregard will be whipped; and if he is, the war may be said to be at an end. We shall follow up the victory, and continue to conquer States and cities. Wherever we carry the Star Spangled Banner, *we must carry the principle of liberty—liberty to all men.* [Great cheers.] When I see this immense body of young men before me, I can never despair. I am sure if we should by any possibility be beaten, thousands upon thousands will rush into the strife and give their help where it shall be needed. In this war there must be no nationalities: Americans, Irishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, must all be as a unit to put down this rebellion—this civil war. This must be the last civil war in this Union. It must be so thoroughly put down that it can never again show its head. Rome had three civil wars, and they destroyed the Empire. They must not—they shall not—be permitted to destroy this glorious Union. [Loud applause.]

The State of Missouri is now safe from the rebellion, and this is what gratifies me. It is now open to a new people—to new ideas—to new principles—the principles of *true liberty for all mankind.*

I thank you gentlemen for this kind and cordial reception, and as I am weary, I will bid you good night.

The General, at the conclusion of his speech, passed into the rotunda of the Tremont amid the most vociferous cheers. As he reached the rotunda, an immense throng rushed towards him, grasping his hand with great cordiality, and shouting with wild delight. An attempt was made to go through the ceremony of an introduction, but the crowd was too great, and too earnest in their expressions of joy at seeing the General, to be tied down to a dull ceremony, and the idea was abandoned. The General shortly after escaped from the impetuosity of his hosts of friends, and returned to his room.

This oration, as will be readily understood, was entirely impromptu, but a preparation of weeks could not have made it more effective and satisfactory.

General Sigel proceeds to Washington to-night.

FOOT RACE BETWEEN A POLICEMAN AND A PRISONER.—On Saturday afternoon, while a policeman was escorting a victim of violated law through Market street, towards the Armory, with that *conscia recti* which so well becomes a policeman's movements, the latter reached the very sensible conclusion that he had proceeded about far enough under direction of the obnoxious escort, and by a quiet and judicious use of his foot, brought the officer horizontally to the side-walk, he, at the same time striking out at a break-neck pace for the river. The policeman was quickly on his pins, and the race commenced. At the first dash the prisoner seemed to have it all his own way, but the policeman soon displayed excellent qualities of wind and bottom, and quickly shortened the distance between the pursuer and the pursued. Just at the moment when the former thought he had his victim within his grasp, the river was reached, the prisoner boldly plunged in, and the policeman *didn't.* This was a *bad break* for the policeman, and it decided the race. He struck out for the bridge, but his intended victim reached the opposite shore, and had wound himself into the labyrinthian mazes of pine boards, scantling, &c., before the officer reached the spot, and could not be found. The policeman known his man, and says he will give him another try before many days.

THE NEW SHERMAN HOUSE.—It is now ten months since the new Sherman House was opened to the public. The period covers the dullest season of the year, and the year is one of war and general depression. It is therefore a most significant token, and one we gladly notice, that this noble hotel enterprise has been a success. The house is now doing a large business, and its daily register shows a full page, from which we read the fact of its own prosperity, and that the trade and travel of the country are still increasing. Mine host Roberts has placed his hotel establishment on a sure basis, and made it a credit to the city and the North-west. First impressions go a great ways, and visitors to our city who begin at the princely Sherman have a good start for favorable views of our city and section.

TICKETS.—The following are the tickets for the election to be held by the Chicago Sabbath School Union this (Monday) evening:

REGULAR TICKET.

For President—John V. Farwell.
Vice-President—E. S. Wells.
Secretary—E. W. Hawley.
Executive Committee—Presbyterian, S. D. Ward; Episcopalian, G. M. Higginson; Baptist. M. R. Bortre; Congregational, Benjamin Durham.

INDEPENDENT TICKET.

President—B. F. Jacobs.
Vice President—Wm. Tomlinson.
Secretary—E. W. Hawley.
Executive Committee—Baptist, John W. Dean; Congregational, J. H. Hollister; Episcopalian, J. A. Parsons; Methodist, L. L. Bond; Presbyterian, E. M. Guilford.

WAR CLAIMS.—The official character of F. W. Tourtellotte as Notary Public has been certified to before the Treasurer's Department at Washington, so that all acknowledgments and affidavits in matters of *war claims &c.*, taken before his signature and seal attached, need no further authentication at the said Department. Those having claims against the Government will do well to note this.

Mr. Tourtellotte is of the firm of Eldridge & Tourtellotte, Attorneys at Law, 51 Clark St., Chicago—Tribune building.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is the state of the thermometer for the week ending May 24, as kept by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph, corner of Canal street, Chicago:

	May	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	" 18	53	55	45
Monday,	" 19	41	44	45
Tuesday,	" 20	42	49	48
Wednesday,	" 21	58	53	51
Thursday,	" 22	57	74	74
Friday,	" 23	58	65	60
Saturday,	" 24	64	54	56

THE SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—The Sixty-fifth (Scotch) regiment was paid off on Saturday. We learn that all the arms and equipments for this regiment will be here during the week, and orders have been received to prepare for the field in a few days. The regiment now numbers over nine hundred men.

☞ *Atlantic* for June has been received by John W. Norris, 102 Madison street, who also has Harper's Weekly and Leslie's Pictorial, full of spirited cuts of the war; a variety of new novels—Life's Secret, Why Paul Ferroll Killed his Wife, and many others.

FERNANDO WOOD ON HIS TRAVELS.

Serenaded by the Democracy.

Treated out for a Democratic Speech.

HOW THE DEMOCRACY RECEIVED HIM.

The Democracy, Saturday night, tendered a serenade to Fernando Wood, at the Sherman House. The Light Guard Band did the serenading, Fernando Wood did the talking and the Democracy did the applauding, such as it was. The hour was half-past nine. The night was chilly and so was the affair.

SHOWING HOW LIGHT GUARD BAND PLAYED THE WRONG MUSIC.

At that hour, the band drew up in front of the House and played the Star Spangled Banner, then played "John Brown's Soul's Marching on," and then "Kingdom Coming;" airs which must have sounded strangely to the Democracy. The Democracy, when they hire the Light Guard Band, should give them more explicit instructions as to the airs appropriate to a pro-slavery serenade.

At the close of the music there was an ominous silence, the crowd seemingly in deep meditation as to the causes which had planted them in front of the Sherman House. It was really growing embarrassing, and a few of the more bashful were going home through the alleys and backways, when a *piano* voice said "Wood" and a *forte* voice said, "Wood up" and a stentorian voice said "boots." Another voice said "Wood," and another personage of an inquiring turn of mind said "wood what!" and paused for a reply. Another silence so profound that when a man on the edge of the crowd blew his nose, several of the concourse not accustomed to water, began to look out for a thunder storm.

THE CORTEGE.

At last the spell was broken. The new Democratic Mayor, the new Democratic Comptroller, the new Democratic City Attorney and the old Democratic Mayor of New York made their appearance upon the balcony. The new Democratic Mayor spoke the following speech, written by the editor of the Secession Organ, expressly for this occasion:

THE SPEECH.

Citizens:—I introduce Hon. Fernando Wood, late Mayor of New York.

ITS EFFECT.

Great applause followed and loud cries of "Wood," "Fernandy Wud," "Wood" and "wouldn't." In response, Mr. Wood made his appearance and his speech, as follows:

REMARKS MADE BY MR. WOOD.

HE FLATTERS US.

Gentlemen:—I return you my sincere thanks for the compliment you have conferred upon me, by this serenade you have given me upon the occasion of my first visit to your city, although only here upon private business. I had not come without high expectations of your greatness and the glorious prospects of your wonderful city of the West. Candor compels me to say that in my travels recently, I have not met with a city which so strongly resembles *my own* New York in all the elements of prosperity, industry, integrity, in the commercial and natural resources of a great emporium fitted to command in all the elements of success.

AND CONTINUES TO FLATTER.

Notwithstanding the condition of the country, though the Union and all the resources of the Union are suffering, here you feel it not, and your people are industriously pursuing their avocations. If this be the position of Chicago in this ruinous condition of the country now, it certainly augurs a bright future when peace shall have been restored, when the shattered remnants of the United States of America are reunited, and the bonds of concord so cemented that all men can worship at the same political shrine as brethren.

HE WILL NOT DESPAIR.

Do not despair of the Union. I do not despair of the restoration of the Government as it was, under the Constitution as it is. We shall be successful in crushing out this rebellion. The power of the American people is irresistible in restoring the integrity of the Government, in maintaining the honor of the flag and in compelling obedience to the central power established by our Revolutionary ancestry. It must be done not alone by military success, but in the peaceful walks of legislation; in the abolition of incendiary questions; in bidding Congress attend to its legitimate duties and to the wants of the country, (*A voice*—"What about yourself?") in restoring legislation to its legitimate functions; in thrusting aside all domestic feuds which have divided the North; in uniting the civilians of the North to back up their armies.

HE DON'T LIKE A SWORD IN BOTH HANDS.

What boots it that you conquer city after city, if you go South with a sword in each hand, if Union men's rights in the South are not respected? Treason and secession are not found in any heart which beats true to the country and its laws. (Which is passing strange.) There are Union men in all the Southern States. Why send them away from us? Why should every man in the North be determined to crush out the South and its system of labor? We should try to bring them back to the Union to the support and maintenance of the flag. (*A voice:* "How long have you thought so?") We must have constitutional legislation in the North, and to effect that we must send to Congress proper men. (That is, Democrats). We must put down all questions of slavery, of finance, of tariff, until the Union is restored. We must go into the South, sword in one hand, olive branch in the other. We have had blood enough; we must have peace.

HE IS AFRAID OF FOREIGN POWERS.

We must be prudent in our counsels and our actions. A foreign enemy is standing ready to divide this unhappy country, as it divided Poland and is now trying to divide Mexico. If we conquer them it must be at the cost of all our material resources. We must keep them off by subduing the South. If we give the South their rights under the Constitution, all will be well. The States will return to their allegiance, and *we* shall go to Washington again and see all the States represented. (Which is all very pretty.)

HE MAKES AN ADMISSION.

Then trade and commerce will be opened. The Great West will reap the advantages of fraternal intercourse with their Southern *brethren.* Then Chicago, this mighty emporium will again proceed in the rapid, onward march to success. Then will be the era of peace, union, concord, good feeling. To do this *we must lay aside the question which has created this condition of things.* Then America will be the hope of the world, will advance in civil and religious freedom, and then it will again be an honor to be called an American citizen.

HE STOPS.

Citizens of Chicago, I had not intended to make a speech (Oh! Fernandy!) I thank you for the compliment you have paid me. Good night.

Mayor Sherman, at the close of Mr. Wood's remarks, stepped forward and announced that Gen. Sigel would be immediately serenaded at the Tremont House. The information was received with every demonstration of delight and applause, and the crowd at once left for the "Tremont," and Fernando, with his Democratic friends, left for bed and the show was over.

The whole affair was a flat failure, as might have been expected when Democratic officials drag out a not unwilling pro-slavery Democrat to make a Union (!) speech to a Democratic crowd! His dull, conservative, pro-slavery platitudes fell upon careless ears, and were received by a cold and doubtful applause. The contrast was a marked one when that same crowd in front of the Tremont House fairly made the welkin ring with their huzzas of welcome and greeting to the gallant champion of liberty, General FRANZ SIGEL. Fernando Wood must have felt gratified at his first reception in Chicago, and uttered a cruel jest when he announced that he hoped to visit our city again.

The Military and the Press.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIR: As a stranger and visitor in your city, I desired, for many reasons personal and public, to examine Camp Douglas. Saturday morning, having been furnished with respectable and responsible names of your own citizens, I applied for admission. Col. Mulligan, the brave man whose hand it would have been an honor to shake with cordial salutation, was absent, Col. Daniel Cameron being in command for the day, very curtly and as it seemed to me offensively, said that "Editors are not permitted to enter camp." When will this military insolence, Mr. Editor, have an end? Are editors or their representatives any less loyal or useful to the Union than some gentlemen in military buttons? Are there things done by men of the sword which they are unwilling to have known by men of the quill? Possibly the time may not be far distant when the present military despotism over the loyal press will come to a proper end. So at least the many hope.

Truly yours, ELBERT P. PORTER,
Editor of N. Y. Christian Intelligencer.

THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—The Colonel of the Forty-fourth regiment requests all the absentees to join the regiment at Cape Girardeau, Mo. All letters intended for the officers and soldiers of the regiment, should be directed to the same place, care of Gen. Asboth.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. — Jonathan H. Ransom vs. Chester K. Williams et al.; ejectment suit—usual rule to plead entered. The patent case was on hearing, before the Court, all day yesterday, (Jarvis Case vs. George W. Brown,) involving an attachment to a Corn Planter. A full report of the same has been previously given.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Judge Goodrich—Judge Manierre being absent.*—No. 998—Mathew Fleming vs. John H. Kline. On motion of defendant, supported by affidavit, order dismissing appeal be set aside, and court adjourned for the day.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Hon. Judge Wilson.*—No. 244—Henry B. Gandy vs. John Miller; motion for a new trial by defendant overruled, motion of reasons having been filed. No. 37—Curtis vs. Bowe; on hearing.

The Court adjourned at an early hour.

New styles of Paper Hangings just received at Faxon's, Lake street. Call and see them. ap11-p703

☞ Refrigerators and Ice Boxes—wholesale and retail—of the most approved kinds. Refrigerators repaired or exchanged. my23-12t J. W. BENT, 83 LaSalle.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 22d inst., at the bride's father, 202 West Adams street, by Rev. James Dixon, CHARLES W. VENT, Esq., of Cincinnati, and Miss EMILY GOODMAN, of Chicago.

In this city, on the 18th inst., by Rev. W. H. Ryder, Mr. JESSE F. TURK and Miss MARTHA E. BREESE, all of Chicago.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, 1862.

The week closes upon an easy, but a very dull money market. No movement has been observed towards a better supply of reliable business paper, and the standing question among bankers and capitalists is, when a change for the better is to be expected. As heretofore, we suggest the fostering of our manufacturing interests as the best possible way to employ a large part of our surplus capital and to promote the general welfare. If two or three of our banks would as far as possible make this a speciality, they would very soon find ample, safe and profitable employment for all their surplus funds.

There probably never was before a time in the history of the West when there was such an immense amount of counterfeit money in circulation. The thing results inevitably from the immense amount and endless variety of Eastern currency in circulation; it seems to us about impossible even for experts to keep track of the sound banks without being obliged to remember and distinguish all the counterfeits as well. Such is the anxiety of Eastern bankers to obtain a circulation at the West that even hundred dollar bills have become very common. It becomes all, therefore, to scrutinize the money they receive very closely, and as far as possible to be certain as to where they got it. No general directions can be given as to the counterfeits for there is so many of them that the thing is utterly impossible. Neither do we see any way to get rid of the evil, for Eastern money will circulate so long as it is good in New York; but the preference should as far as possible be given to our local Western currency, both because it is the best and there are fewer counterfeits on it.

The market for New York Exchange is quiet, with scarcely any difference between the supply and the demand. The buying price as heretofore is par@⅛; selling ¼ premium.

Gold is a shade easier than yesterday. Buying price, 2¾@3 per cent; selling, 3½@3¾. Sales limited.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Affairs in the money market exhibit but little variation from day to day. Exchange is in supply fully equal to the demand, and rates steady. On large sales concessions are occasionally made from the current selling rate. There is a tolerably active demand for money, and good paper is freely taken at the usual rates. Gold advanced ½ per cent yesterday, 3½ being the current rate to customers, and 3¾ the retail rate. With this exception we have no change to make in our quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
N. Y. Exchange....	Par.	⅛@ ¼ prem.
Specie	2⅞@3½ prem.	3⅛@3¾ prem.
Treasury Notes	⅛@ ⅜ prem.	¼@ ½ prem.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of the 23d says:

Nothing occurred to-day in the money market to change the general aspect of affairs. Money is very abundant and for legitimate business easy to obtain. Exchange was slightly easier, and large lots could be obtained at ⅛ per cent premium, though in small lots the rate is still at ¼ per cent. With no demand, gold continues to be held at 3½@4 per cent. premium. The traffic in gold in this locality, is only a faint shadow of the speculative operations of the New York money market, where the bulls and bears revel in each other's discomfiture for "selling short," and having to fill their contracts many times at a sacrifice.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending May 20, and since January 1:

	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,677,381	$2,533,500
Previously reported	47,213,318	44,394,906
Since January 1	$49,890,699	$46,848,406

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of merchandise and exports of produce and specie (exclusive of imports of specie) from the beginning of the fiscal year July 1st, 1861, to date:

	1860-61.	1861-62.
Imports, merchandise	$174,890,822	$111,034,728
Exports, produce	109,543,429	134,380,998
Exports, specie	35,887,958	17,256,063

The value of exports from Boston last week, exclusive of specie, was $367,909.07.

GALENA & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following are the earnings of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad for the week ending May 22:

	1861.	1862.	
Freight	$26,686.19	$25,716.82	$969.87 Dec.
Passengers	6,335.20	6,113.81	221.39 Dec.
Mails, &c.	1,100.00	1,250.00	150.00 Inc.
	$34,121.39	$33,080.13	$1,041.26 Dec.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	....	46161	....	....	....
G & C U R R	1520	13864	7808	3659	4815	657
R I R R	912	2100	420	....	....	....
I C R R	1100	2980	3530	670	....	350
C B & Q R R	1160	2262	18429	773	362	....
C & N W R R	....	....	....	....	....	....
A & St L R R	9	....	4095	1050	....	....
Total	4761	20696	84136	6153	4677	1007

	Grass Seed lbs.	Tallow lbs.	L'd. lbs.	L.H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	333	21660	....	....	235
G & C U R R	....	....	....	60	836	1080
R I R R	....	....	5820	....	....	7900
I C R R	....	....	5880	....	128	4350
C B & Q R R	....	....	9318	1390	633	9380
C & N W	....	....	....	....	....	....
A & St L	....	....	....	910	360	1065
Total	....	333	42198	2363	1456	24060

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	4200	9675	30175	....	12175	....
To Kingston	....	25400	....	....	....	....
To Colling'od	1964	....	....	550	....	7500
Total	6164	35075	30175	550	12175	7500

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the leading markets were buoyant.

The demand for Wheat was particularly active, and we note an advance in prices of 3@4c per bushel—the greatest improvement being in No 2 Spring. About 160,000 bushels changed hands, at 84@85c for Amber Iowa, 80¼@84½c for No 1 Spring; 71½@75c for No 2 Spring; and 55@60c for Rejected Spring. At the close of the market, however, the demand was less active, and the advance named was not sustained—buyers offering only 83c for No 1 Spring.

There was a better feeling in the Flour market, and prices ruled a shade higher, with but light transactions at $4.85@4.90 for white winter extras, and $3.70@4.55 for fair to very choice Spring extras.

Corn advanced ½@1c ₱ bushel, and was tolerably active, at 29@29½c for Old Canal and River Mixed afloat; 27c for New Canal Mixed afloat; 27¾@28c for Old Mixed in store; and 24½c for New Mixed in store—the market closing steady at the advance named.

Oats were in good demand, with sales at 25@25½c for No. 1 in store. Rye was sold at 44c in store. Barley was quiet, with sales at 35@45c. Highwines were dull, with sales at 19½c.

The Provision market was quiet. Mess Pork continues flat, and we report sales of 200 brls City and choice Country at $10.50. Lard is steady, and 120 tcs choice Kettle changed hands at $7.40. Several lots of Country Bacon Sides were sold at 5c, and Shoulders at 3½c, loose.

Freights were dull and fully 1c lower. Ten vessels were engaged, at 8½@9c for Wheat to Kingston; 8c for Corn and 9c for Wheat to Oswego; 5c for Corn and 5½c for Wheat to Buffalo; and 4½c for Corn to Port Colborne—closing dull.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Dull and 1c per bushel lower on grain. The engagements were: To Kingston:—Schooner Orkney Lass, wheat, at 9c; schr Reciprocity, wheat, at 8½c. To Oswego: Schr Carthagenian, corn, at 8c; schr Gem, wheat, at 9c. To Buffalo: Schr Huntress, wheat, at 5½c; schrs Mary Brown, Grand Turk, St. Paul and Leader, corn, at 5c. To Port Colborne: Bark Superior, corn, at 4½c.

FLOUR—Received, 4,767 bbls; shipped, 6,164 brls. Market a shade better. Sales were: 250 brls white winter extra on p. t.; 100 brls do at $4.90; 100 brls do at $4.87½; 100 brls do at $4.85; 100 brls "Beckers' Double Extra" spring, r. h., at $4.55; 150 brls choice r. h. extra at $4.00; 400 bbls do at $3.90; 100 brls "Excelsior" do at $3.80; 200 bbls "Highland" r. h. and 100 brls "Smith's" r. h. extras at $3.75; 200 brls fair extras at $3.75; 500 brls "Hydraulic Mills" r. h. at $3.65, delivered at Lockport; 107 brls fair spring extra at $3.70; 200 brls "Stark Mills" super at $3.25.

WHEAT—Received, 20,696 bu; shipped, 35,075 bu. Market buoyant and 3@4c higher—closing, however quiet, with a downward tendency. Sales were:—4,500 bu Amber Iowa in store at 84c; 1,000 bu do at 85c; 5,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store (early) at 80½c; 1,500 bu do at 81c; 12,500 bu do at 83c; 2,000 bu do at 83½c; 5,500 bu do at 83c; 1,000 bu do at 82½c; 10,000 bu do at 84c; 3,000 bu winter receipts do at 84c; 800 bu do at 84½c; 4,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store (early) at 71½c; 8,000 bu do at 75c; 5,000 bu do at 73½c; 5,000 bu do at 74c; 12,000 bu do at 74½c; 16,500 bu do at 75c; 2,500 bu Rejected Spring in store at 60c; 400 bu do at 55c.

CORN—Received, 84,136 bu; shipped, 30,175 bu. Market advanced ½@1c per bushel. Sales were: 5,000 bu old Canal Mixed at 29c afloat; 31,000 bu do f. o. b.; 4,000 bu choice new Canal Mixed at 27c afloat; 10,000 bu do for delivery during June, buyer's option, at 27c afloat; 34,000 bu old Mixed, last night, at 29c f. o. b.; 40,000 bu do at 28c in store; 12,000 bu do at 27¾c; 5,000 bu new Mixed in store at 24½c; 400 bu old Yellow in store at 28½c; 2,000 bu Rejected in store at 22½c.

OATS—Received, 6,153 bu; shipped, 550 bu. Market firm. Sales 3,000 bu No. 1 in store at 25c; 7,000 bu do at 25½c; 3,000 bu do at 27c delivered on canal boat.

RYE—Received 4,677 bu; shipped, 12,175 bu. Market quiet. Sales 1,500 bu No 1 in store at 44c; 22 bags do at 45c on track.

BARLEY—Received 1,007 bu; shipped 7,500 bu. Market quiet. Sales 700 bu good at 45c on track; 400 bu common at 35c on track.

HIGHWINES—Dull. Sales 100 bb's at 19½c.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—Quiet. Sales 100 brls city packed, and 100 brls Freeport packed at $10.50. LARD—steady. Sales 120 tcs choice Quincy Kettle-rendered Leaf at $7.40. BACON—7,000 lbs sides at 5c, loose; 3,000 lbs smoked shoulders at 3½c loose—country cut.

TALLOW—Nominal and firm at 7@7½c.

HIDES—Quiet. We quote:—Dry Flint, 12@13; Green Salted 5½@6c; Green Country 5@5½c.

POTATOES—Steady at 25@30c.

EGGS—Dull, with sales at 4@4½c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 per doz; Turkeys 5@6c ₱ lb.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 1,456 head. The receipts to-day were not very large, and this, together with a very active demand from shippers and Government contractors, caused additional firmness in the market, and the tendency of prices is still upwards. Among the choice sales were the following:

Canlder sold to Bouble & Co., 60 head of very fat, smooth steers, the best in the yard, averaging 1,286 lbs, at $4.00—at Sherman's yard.

White & Otis sold to McClure 85 head (prime), averaging 1,242 lbs, at $3.65—at Cottage Grove yards.

Curtis sold to Hawes 188 head, averaging 1,289 lbs, at $3.60—at Cottage Grove yards.

Ward sold to Morris & Co., 33 head, averaging 1,171 lbs, at $3.50—at Michigan Southern yards.

Craner sold to White 34 head, averaging 1,306 lbs, at $3.40—at Michigan Southern yards.

The sales were as follows:

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
60	1286	$4.00	21	1170	$3.30
95	1242	3.65	30	1241	3.27
188	1289	3.60	15	1163	3.20
33	1171	3.50	23	1060	3.05
34	1306	3.40	26	1240	3.00
31	1267	3.37	77 at	$45.00	per head.
14	1226	3.37	51 at	43.50	"
14	1333	3.33			

HOGS—Received, 2,363 head. There was a brisk demand to-day and the market was quite active. Prices continue firm and without material change. Sales to-day were:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
60	200	$2.80	52	223	$2.60
40	251	2.70	105	204	2.55
22	254	2.70	62	200	2.55
55	260	2.65	435	213	2.55
49	281	2.65	129	214	2.55
113	238	2.60	64	207	2.50
59	229	2.60	79	181	2.50
27	250	2.60	104	194	2.50

SHEEP—The market continues quiet, but firm and unchanged. Sales were:

68 Sheep averaging 116 lbs at $4.50
75 .... 108 .. .. 4.00

Chicago Grain in Buffalo.

On the 23d inst., there arrived at the port of Buffalo 4,582 brls of flour, 74,609 bushels of wheat and 408,646 bushels of corn, all from Chicago.

Commercial Circulars by the Niagara.

LIVERPOOL, 9th May, 1862.

PROVISIONS—A fair amount of business has been done in beef at full prices. Pork is dull, but holders are not disposed to make concessions. Bacon is neglected, though pressingly offered at a decline of 1@1s 6d per cwt. The fine weather has caused a further decline of 8@10s per cwt. in the price of butter, at which sales are difficult. There is but a limited demand for cheese, but the stock is in small compass.

LARD—The heavy clearances from New York have induced buyers to purchase with great caution, but the tendency of prices is downwards.

TALLOW is dull and rather easier to purchase.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has been, and continues most favorable for the growing crops, which are all well reported of; most of the country markets quote a decline of 1@2s per qr on wheat. Here the trade has been extremely dull, with a downward tendency in prices.

At to-day's market, transactions in wheat and flour were quite of a retail character, at a reduction of 2@2d per cental, and 6d per barrel respectively on the week, but had buyers of any quantity come forward, they could have supplied themselves on still easier terms. There was but a moderate demand for Indian corn, and occasional sales were made at a decline of 3d per qr.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co.

GLASGOW, May 9, 1862.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather throughout the week has been warm with slight showers, which is all in favor of the growing crops.

Our corn market has been very dull, and although holders do not press sales, wheat can easily be bought at a further decline of 6d@1s per boll. Barrel flour in fair retail demand, but prices very irregular; extra State of good quality has been sold ex quay at 25s. Indian corn and peas steady at last week's rates.

PROVISIONS—No business reported in beef and pork. Small sales of Bacon at quotations. Shoulders 1s per cwt cheaper. Cheese steady.

OIL—Market very dull.

TALLOW—Demand better.

LARD—Market dull at quotations.

JOHN ATHYA & Co.

Deliveries of Grain at Tide Water by the New York Canals.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide-water during the second week in May in the years 1861 and 1862, were as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1861	11,437	659,128	318,398	18,450
1862	13,581	901,492	196,520	29,007
Increase	2,144	Inc. 242,364	Dec. 121,898	Inc. 11,457

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th inst., inclusive, during the year 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1861	31,500	736,361	332,888	38,047
1862	13,594	601,492	196,520	29,607
Dec.	17,806	Inc. 175,131	Dec. 136,368	Dec. 8,440

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 17,217 brls flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of May in the years indicated:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Canals opened	April 25.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, brls	32,893	31,400	13,591
Wheat, bu	199,176	736,361	901,492
Corn, bu	402,499	332,888	196,520
Barley, bu	41,052	38,047	29,607
Oats, bu	380,158	384,057	99,849
Rye, bu	16,769	1,951	39,498
Beef, brls	503	....	110
Pork, brls	103	....	8,445
Bacon, lbs	25	....	65,400
Butter, lbs	5,117	....	58,000
Lard, lbs	500	....	18,300
Cheese, lbs	2,000	10,681	....
Wool, lbs	800	....	....

—*New York Tribune.*

Milwaukee Grain Market, May 23.

Received, 63,499 bu wheat. The wheat market was firm, but not quotably higher yesterday morning. Transactions on the platforms were limited at 81c for No 1 and 76c for No 2 spring delivered. Later in the day the market became more active at 79@80c for the standard grades in store, and on 'Change 75½@80½c were offered for the same qualities, but there was less activity. The New York report had the effect of restricting transactions, because, while it induced holders to look for better prices than were paid Thursday, it failed to remove the depression created among the buyers by earlier private advices. The sales reported amount to something like 40,000 bushels at the following range of prices: 75@75½c for No. 2 in store, 76c for the same delivered; 80@80½c for No. 1 in store, 81c for the same quality delivered; 82@83c for extra samples delivered, and 70c for rejected in store—chiefly before 'Change, at 75@8c for No. 2 and No. 1 in store.—*Sentinel, 24th.*

Detroit Grain Market—May 23.

Wheat—The market is inactive and greatly depressed. The only sale on 'Change was 10 cars No 1 red at 98c f o b. For 8,000 bu red, half No 1 and half No 2, 98c was offered, and 98c asked. Corn quiet at 38c on st. ect, and 35c, delivered in bags. Oats selling at 33c delivered in bags, with a strong upward tendency. Barley steady at $1.20@1.37. Rye—The market has advanced to 54@55c.

Cleveland Grain Market—May 23.

Wheat—Market remains quiet. Receipts light and no transactions reported. The nominal range for red is 95@97c. White is held at $1.10@1.12, with but little in market. Corn—No sales reported. Current rate asked 37@38c.

Philadelphia Flour Market—May 22.

The flour market continues dull and unsettled, the difference in the views of buyers and sellers limiting the operations both for export and home use, and the only sales we hear of are 250 brls good superfine at $5, at which rate it is freely offered; 400 brls good western extra family at $5.75; 408 brls fancy do at $6.12½; and 700 brls do on terms kept private. The trade are buying slowly within the same range of prices for superfine and extras, and $6.25@6.75 ₱ brl for fancy brands, as in quality, and the receipts fair for the season.

Toledo Grain Market—May 23.

Received 24,653 bu wheat; 10,070 bu corn. Wheat—Sales 1,064 bu D. & M. white at $1.03; 450 bu red Mich at $1.00; 1,000 bu do do on p. t.; 800 bu white do on p. t.; 300 bu white Mich at $1.05. Corn—No transactions; buyers do not offer over 30c. Oats 30c. Rye 50@53c.

The Crops in New York.

A friend of ours who has lately been through a large portion of the State, says that at no period for the last ten years has he seen so promising a show for the winter and spring wheat. Winter wheat stands unusually strong and heavy, and if the blight and midge be escaped there will be a much larger yield than ever before, as a much larger breadth of land was seeded last fall than usual. Spring wheat has been largely sown and looks well thus far. If no accident should befall the two crops, the yield in this State this year will exceed fifteen million bushels.—*Buf. Express.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 24.—FLOUR—Market 5c better, with fair demand for export and home consumption. Sales 16,900 brls, at $4.30@4.40 for super state; $4.50@4.65 for extra state, and $5.70 for choice; $4.30@4.40 for super western; $4.55@4.75 for common to medium extra western; $5@5.10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.30@6 50 for trade brands—market closing steady. Canadian flour 5c better, with a fair demand. Sales 800 brls, at $4.55@4.75 for spring, and $4.80@6.25 for winter extras. Rye flour quiet, with small sales at $3@4.15. Corn meal steady. Sales 400 brls at $2.90 for Jersey, and $3.15 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Market heavy and declining. Sales 800 brls at 23@24c.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market fully 1c better, with good export demand. Sales 96,500 bu Chicago spring at 85c@$1.04; 173,000 bu Milwaukee club at 96c@$1.05½; 9,900 bu amber Iowa at $1.06@1.07½; 7,000 bu very choice do reported at $1.10; 32,000 bu northwestern club at $1.07@1.04; 16,700 bu Canadian club at 95c@$1.05; 3,000 white Canadian at $1.15; 17,600 bu winter red western at $1.10@1.15; 12,000 bu amber Michigan at $1.15@1.18; and 13,800 bu white Michigan at $1.19@1.25. Rye heavy and lower. Sales 7,000 bu at 60@65c for western and mixed State. Barley dull and nominal. Corn—market rules firm, with fair demand for export and home consumption. Sales 81,000 bu at 48@49c for old mixed western. Oats firmer. Sales at 40@43c for Jersey, Canadian, western and State.

PROVISIONS—Pork market rules dull while prices generally are without decided change. Sales 765 brls at $12.25@12.37½ for mess; $13.00@13.00 for prime mess, and $9.75@9.87½ for prime. Beef quiet and steady. Sales 245 brls at $4@7 for country prime; $9.50@10.00 for country mess; $12.00@13.50 for repacked mess; $14.00@15.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal at $19@20c. Beef hams quiet at $17@17¼. Cut meats, fair demand and firm. Sales 657 packages at 3½@4c for shoulders, and 5@5½c for hams. Bacon—Sides inactive. Lard rules steady for choice which is scarce. Other grades dull and drooping. Sales 1800 brls at 7½@8½c—latter price an extreme. Butter selling at 10@17c for Ohio and 16@20 for State. Cheese is in good demand—very firm at 7@8½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—raw steady and moderate demand. Sales 800 hhds Cuba at 7@7½c, and 850 boxes do on private terms. Molasses quiet and prices unchanged. Sales 10 hhds Porto Rico at 38c; 10 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 28c, and 14 hhds and 3 brls English Island at 33@35c.

Money market fairly active at 4@5 per cent for loans on call, and 4½@5½ per cent for strictly prime paper. Sterling exchange firm at 114@114¼ for banker's bills. American gold firm at 3⅞ per cent premium. California gold bars quoted at 4@4⅛ per cent premium.

STOCKS—Heavy. R I 61¾; Toledo 44; Gal 70¾; Ill Scrip 6⅜; M C 49⅜; Mich gtd 58; Reading 41; Hudson 48½; Erie 38½; N Y C 87⅜; Pacific Mail 112½; U S 6s, coupons 81, 106; Cal 7s 95; Tenn 57¾. Government Stocks quiet; U S 6s 1881, 103⅛@104⅜; 7.30 Treasury Notes 104⅞.

OSWEGO, May 24.—FLOUR—Unchanged. $4.80 for fancy from spring wheat.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate milling demand. Sales of 11,200 bu No 2 Chicago spring at 88c; 5,000 bu Canada club at 90c. Corn quiet. No sales above small lots. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Flour 38c; wheat 9½c; corn 8c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—3,659 brls flour; 1,000 bu wheat; 1,300 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,600 brls flour; 13,600 bu wheat; 31,000 bu corn; 1,400 bu barley.

BUFFALO, May 24.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady. GRAIN—Wheat firm for better grades; sales, 8,000 bu prime No 2 Chicago spring at 80c; 40,000 bu Mill club at 90@95c. Corn closed quiet but firmer; sales 30,000 now at 38½@38c. Other grains quiet.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—steady; 13½c for wheat, 10½c for corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—21,000 brls flour, 31,000 bu wheat, 26,000 bu corn, 13,000 bu oats.

No returns from the Canal office Saturday evening.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............May 24, 1862.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Milwaukee, 185 pkgs wood ware.
Prop J Barber, Perritt, Grand Haven, 75m lumber.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 85 m lumber, 40 brls flour.
Prop Neptune, Newanaw, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Tuscola, Richardson, Grand Haven, 180 cds wood.
Bark Winslow, Rumage, Buffalo.
Bark Marquette, Best, Buffalo.
Bark Superior, Chase, Buffalo, 300 m lumber, from East Saginaw.
Bark Kate Danley, McKirdy, sundries.
Schr Experiment, Dike, Bronson's Harbor, 80 cds wood.
Schr Speed, Centreville, 80 cds wood.
Schr New Hampshire, Weinland, Centreville, 67 cds wood.
Schr C G Grey, Dike, St Joseph, 1,700 r r ties.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Annie Thorine, Johnson, Wilkinson's Pier, 66 cds wood.
Schr Magic, Connell, Grand Haven, 800 m shingles.
Schr Essex, Chron, Bay City, 165 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr G B Roberts, Nelson, Bronson's Harbor, 1380 r r ties.
Schr Wyoming, Farlong, Grand River. 100 m lumber, 400 m shingles.
Schr Susquehanna, Perrin, Presque Isle, 398 tons coal.
Schr Leader, Monroe, Oswego.
Schr Carthagenian, Davis, Oswego, 130 tons pig iron.
Schr Schr H E Mussey, Giffery, Oswego, 500 brls salt.
Schr Dreadnought, Daggett, Oswego, 800 brls salt.
Schr Mary Brown, Buffalo, 550 brls salt.
Schr Clipper City, Ingersoll, Buffalo, 160 cords of wood (from Windsor).
Schr Grand Turk, Jones, Buffalo.
Schr Alpha, McGwinn, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon, 110 m feet lumber.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 50 m lumber.
Schr Lady Jane, Engels, Wenona, 75 m lumber, 25 m shingles.
Schr Vanguard, Davis, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Yankee Blade, Draper, Buffalo.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 50 m lumber, 175 m lath.
Schr Tri Color, Pettl, St. Joseph, 25 cds wood.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centerville, 95 cds wood.
Schr Nightingale, Stephens, Buffalo, 215 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Harmon, Burke, Buffalo.
Schr Algerine, Faulkeur, Buffalo.
Schr Titan, Robertson, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Gem, Kennedy, Oswego, 70 tons coal, 3 dos plnt bottles.
Schr Coeline, Donnavan, Manitowoc, 200 m shingles.
Schr John Little, Thompson, Amsterdam, 50 cds wood.
Schr E M Shayer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Transit, Hoyt, Manitowoc, 4,500 posts, 75 m lath.
Schr Sun, Embrect, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Scow Sutherland, Petry, St Joseph, 1,400 R R ties.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Muskegon, 25 m lumber, 1,400 ties.
Scow D R Holt, Carlson, Blakeswell, 55 cds wood.
Scow Mt Vernon, McKay, Kalamazoo, 50 m feet lumber.
Tug Ajax, Nyman, Cleveland.
Tug Mars, Wilson, Cleveland.

CLEARED............May 24.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Milwaukee.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Neptune, Newman, Buffalo, 7,000 brls flour, 350 brls pork.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Collingwood, 1,964 brls flour and sundries.
Bark Tuscola, Richardson, Grand River.
Brig J G Dashler, Stringleman, Buffalo, 17,850 bu corn.
Brig Seminole, Cummings, Kingston, 10,000 bu wheat.
Schr Experiment, Dike, Bronson's Harbor.
Schr Speed, Reed, Green Bay.
Schr Queen City, Stone, Buffalo, 17,500 bu wheat.
Schr New Hampshire, Weighland, Centreville.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr Annie Thorine, Johnson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Magic, Cornell, Grand Haven.
Schr G Roberts, Nelson, Bronson's Harbor.
Schr Wyoming, Fulloma, Grand Haven.
Schr Alpha, McGwinn, South Haven.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo.
Schr Lady Jane, Engels, Benona.
Schr Hans Crocker, Lewis, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schr Geo F Foster, Smith, Muskegon.
Schr Amelia, Murray, St Joseph.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Tri Color, Pettl, St. Joseph.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centerville, 3 brls whisky.
Schr Theodore Perry, Finn, Oswego, 18,300 bu wheat.
Schr Wm Sanderson, Williams, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Monson, Fring, Buffalo, 8,420 bu corn.
Schr Dashing Wave, Eggleston, Buffalo, 17,550 bu corn.
Schr Mediterranean, Mirley, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Clipper, Ingerson, Grand Traverse.
Scow Mt Vernon, McKay, Kalamazoo.
Scow D R Holt, Carlson.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Muskegon.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 24, 1862.

UP—Prop Nile; brigs Sultan, Isabella; schrs Wm B Ogden, Persian, T Y Avery, Hanover, Bay Quinte, Wild Rover.

DOWN—Prop Iron City, Susquehanna; barks Republic, Stannard, Ravenna, Great West, Norman, Flying Mist, Northwest, City of Buffalo, Jesse Hoyt, Major Anderson, Sardinia, Col Ellsworth, Oneonta; brigs Mohegan, Bay City, D Ferguson; schr Hyphen, Holt, C N Johnson, White Squall, Walrus, Pauline, M Mitchell, H Hoppock, G D Dousman, C North, Curtis Mann, Imperial, Kimball, Seneca, Chief, Stampede.

Weather pleasant. Light east wind.

Movements of Chicago Vessels.

BUFFALO, May 22—*Arrived*—Propellers Mohawk, Iowa; barks S B Pomeroy, Danube, Naomi, A P Nichols; brig Canopus; schooners D A Merton, Lone Star, Die Vernon, Racer, Kenosha, Collingwood, Curlew, Success, H A Richmond, George Gale, Sweepstakes, Saranac, J Drake, Monitor, Harriet Ross, B Parsons, Altair, San Jacinto, Plover, Tartar, Golden Harvest, all from Chicago. *Cleared*—Propellers Mohawk, Nile; bark Naomi; brig Canopus; schooners B Parsons, Mary Collins, Collingwood, Success, Starlight, Kenosha, H A Richmond, D R Martin, Lone Star, Die Vernon, Sweepstakes, Harriet Ross, George Gebb, all for Chicago.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL—We are indebted to Capt E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 21st May.		
Prop Wisconsin,	Cleveland,	Ogdensb'gh.
Schr Royal Albert,	Owen Sound,	Kingston.
Schr Britannia,	Port Burwell,	Oswego.
Schr E C Ryerse,	Port Ryerse,	do
Schr E R Gilbert,	Detroit,	Kingston.
Schr D McInnis,	Kincardine,	do
On the 22d.		
Bark Sov'n of the Lakes,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Schr Wm Grant,	Milwaukee,	do
Schr Exchange,	Chicago,	do
Cchr Mountaineer,	do	Oswego.
Schr Lewis Wells,	Toledo,	do
Schr Preble,	Pt. Burwell,	do
Schr Carrington,	Racine,	do
Schr Sarah Bond,	Trenton,	do
Schr M L Collins,	Toledo,	do
schr Return,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Schr Hiawatha,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr Amelia,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Schr Gold Hunter,	Chicago,	do
Scow Perseverence,	Cleveland,	Toronto.
Schr T Baker,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Schr Perseverence,	Cleveland,	Prescott.

Vessels in this port for Harbor—Schr Jupiter, scow Diana, prop Erie, canal boat D. Gazlay.

Vessels discharging at the Elevator.

Schr Mary M Scott,	Chicago,	Erie.

GETTING RID OF A BAD NAME—The name of the schooner Frank Pierce has been changed to that of General Sigel—a most decided improvement. The change has been made under a special act of Congress authorizing this and other changes.

The vessel has been an unlucky craft, as many predicted she would prove when taking the name. When quite new she went ashore in a gale just west of the mouth of the Genesee River, and her crew hung for hours in the rigging, where they nearly perished with cold. They were finally rescued. We trust better days are in store for a craft so unfortunate as to be afflicted with such a name. Three cheers for the schooner Sigel!—*Detroit Tribune.*

QUICK TRIPS.—The schooners Racer and Die Vernon have each made two round trips from Chicago since the opening of lake navigation.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

TERRIFIC GALE.—One of the most severe gales on the lakes, as represented by lake captains, took place yesterday afternoon in the region of Dunkirk. The gale commenced at about half-past three o'clock, and raged with unabated fury for the space of three-fourths of an hour. We can only report the disaster to one vessel—the schooner Racer, which had her top-gallant mast, top-sail and foremast head carried away. She also leaked badly on arriving at this port. All other vessels in her vicinity all more or less damage.—*Ib.*

GALE ON LAKE ERIE.—The sidewheel steam tug Bay City, Capt. Edwards, was caught out in the heavy gale of yesterday afternoon on Lake Erie, some eighteen miles below Malden, and in spite of every effort to save her, she sprung a leak and sunk in about six fathoms of water, and some two miles from the main land. Fortunately for those on board of her the new tug Winslow, Capt. Anderson, was at hand, who, in spite of the impending storm, bravely and perseveringly rescued the crew and brought them safely to Malden. The Bay City commenced her career as a passenger boat between this city and Cleveland in 1852, and was then called the Forest City, and was commanded by Captain Vorce. Her route was afterward changed to Sandusky, and at that period the name of Bay City was given her. She continued on the latter route up to 1859, when she resumed towing on the river, in which capacity she finally ended her days as above stated. She was 479 65-95 tons burthen, was commanded by Capt. John Edwards, who, we understand, was also owner. Whether insured or not we did not learn.

Since writing the above, we learn the Bay City left Malden a few hours previous to the disaster to go to the relief of a new vessel, which had gone ashore in the vicinity of the Clay Banks, loaded with coal, but was unable to effect anything, owing to the sudden springing up of the storm, and started to return to the river for a lee. We have been unable as yet to ascertain the name of that vessel.—*Detroit Tribune, 23d.*

BARK CREAM CITY.—We yesterday reported the bark Cream City aground in the river between the two lights. She succeeded in getting off in the afternoon by assistance rendered from tug Ellio t, passing up in tow of that steamer. We have since learned she again grounded on the flats, where she yet remains hard and fast. She has been singularly unfortunate on this her first round trip, and the expense in getting her afloat at the various localities where she has been aground will doubtless more than offset the receipts of her down freight.—*Ib.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED............May 23.

Ianthe, LaSalle, 4,400 bu corn, 21,880 lbs lard, 4,550 lbs hams.
Zimmerman, LaSalle, 5,470 bu corn.
Adelia, Joliet, 4,140 bu corn.
Dacotah, LaSalle, 5,100 bu corn.
Lemont, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn.
Charles, Kankakee, 2,800 bu corn.
Troubadour, Lockport, 4,000 bu corn.
Clarriett, Morris, 5,300 bu corn.
Mound City, LaSalle, 2,298 bu potatoes, 600 bu corn, 150 brls highwines, 12,000 lbs sundries.
Tide, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn, 2,900 lbs fruit.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.

CLEARED............May 23.

Wm Peiee, LaSalle, 26¾ m ft lumber, 48 cedar posts, 17 m siding, 4 m shingles, 4 m lath.
A Lincoln, LaSalle, 101,420 ft 84¾ m shingles.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS!

—AT—

OLD PRICES.

Atlantic A Sheetings,	13c.
Cabot A Sheetings,	12½c.
Stark A Sheetings,	13c.
Medford Sheetings,	12½c.
Indian Head Sheetings,	13c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,	9½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints,	9½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	10½c.
50 " Wamasutta,	9½c.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,

50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,

25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETING,

(IN ALL GRADES.)

P. PALMER, & CO.,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,

(BEST QUALITY.)

White and Check Mattings,

(ALL WIDTHS.)

Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.

WINDOW SHADES,

Shades of any Description Made to Order.

CURTAIN GOODS,

Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.

LOUNGES, MATTRESSES

Enameled Cloth and Feathers.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

[no26-g53-1y]

A CARD.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging business the manufacturing of Bedding. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and intending at all times to keep on hand a full assortment in all its branches, and to be prepared to manufacture to order in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to merit in his new business, as heretofore received in his old, a share of patronage. He takes this opportunity to thank his friends and patrons for their many favors in the past and hopes to be doubly grateful in the future.

E. G. L. FAXON.

NEW BEDDING WAREROOMS

E. G. L. FAXON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BEDDING.

On Hand and Made to Order

MATTRASSES,

FEATHER BEDS,

Bolsters,

Pillows,

Comforts,

Linen, &c.

RENOVATED FEATHERS.

The only place in the city for Cured Feathers free from smell of the quill. Also the only place to get the

PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,

The Best Bed Ever Used.

☞ The public are invited to call and examine my stock.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 Lake Street.

ap7-p1-1y

E. G. L. FAXON,

CASH JOBBING HOUSE,

NOW OPENING

For Spring Trade,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

BORDERS,

DECORATIONS,

CURTAIN PAPERS,

(ALL COLORS.)

FIGURED PAPER SHADES,

Common and Gilt.

TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

OIL AND DRY

CAMBRIC WINDOW SHADES,

Fixtures,

TRIMMINGS, ETC.,

At the lowest cash prices.

PEDLARS SUPPLIED.

E. G. L. FAXON

70 Lake Street,

P. O. BOX 1838. ap7-p677

50 Bales Soda Corks,
50 Bales Assorted Corks,
50 Barrels Whiting,
50 Barrels Marble Dust,
100 Carboys oil Vitrol,

100 lbs. Oil Sassafras,
50 lbs. Oil Wintergreen,
20 lbs. Oil Lemon,
20 lbs. Oil Bergamont,
1,000 lbs. Tartaric Acid,
150 lbs. Citric Acid,
75 barrels Irish Moss,

25 Barrels American Isinglass,
20 Cases American Isinglass.

For sale by

SMITH & DWYER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

92 and 94 Lake street, corner of Dearborn.

Amusements.

THE

ORATORIO OF ELIJAH,

By FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, will be performed for the first time in Chicago, at

BRYAN HALL,

Monday Evening, May 26, 1862,

BY A

Select Chorus of 100 Voices,

ACCOMPANIED BY THE ENTIRE

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

OF 30 INSTRUMENTS.

The principal Solos will be sustained by

Mrs. DAVIDSON..........Soprano.
Mrs. MATTESON..........Contralto.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, of New York..........Tenor.
Mr. J. G. LUMBARD..........Bass.

The whole under the direction of

MR. HANS BALATKA.

TICKET OFFICE AT ROOT AND CADY'S—Tickets of admission 50 cents. Reserved seats twenty-five cents additional. Book of the Oratorio, containing the words and a descriptive analysis of Elijah, by J. W. Davidson, editor of the "London Musical World." Price Ten Cents.

Sale of Reserved Seats to commence Thursday morning, May 22d, at nine o'clock. Parties from abroad can obtain Reserved Seats by addressing "Root & Cady, Chicago," inclosing the required amount, and specifying whether they wish seats reserved for them in the Gallery or Parquette. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Oratorio commences at 8 o'clock precisely. my20-r530-1w

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock..........Curtain rises at 8.

The manager takes pleasure in announcing an engagement with the GREAT SHAKESPERIAN COMEDIAN,

MR. HACKETT,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

The engagements of Mr. Hackett elsewhere will not permit of a longer stay in Chicago than this week.

MONDAY EVENING, May 26th, will be presented Shakspeare's great play, in five acts, entitled the first part of

KING HENRY IV.

Comprising the Battle of Shrewsbury and Death of Hotspur, and ending with these remarkable words, by King Henry,

Rebellion in this land shall lose its sway,
Meeting the check of such another day;
And since this business so far fair is done,
Let us not leave till all our own be won.

Falstaff..........Mr. HACKETT.
Hotspur..........Mr. Prior. | Prince Hal..........Mr. Myers.
Poins..........Mr. McVicker. | Lady Percy. Miss Hosmer.

GRAND DANCE BY MISS JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the

PRETTY HORSEBREAKER.

Miscellaneous.

METAL WAREHOUSE.

Great Reduction in Prices for Cash.

I. C. 10x14 Charcoal Tin,	- -	$9.25
I. X. 10x14	" "	11.25
I. C. Roofing	" "	9.00
I. X.	" "	11.00

The above prices are for first quality

CHARCOAL BRANDS.

Second quality Charcoal Brands fifty cents (50c) per box less.

TINNERS STOCK

—AND—

FENCE WIRE

At the Lowest Market Price.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

METAL WAREHOUSE,

199 & 201 Randolph Street.

my19-r209-1m-1stp

CHAS. L. NOBLE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LAMPS AND OILS.

CARBON OIL

For sale at Manufacturer's Prices.

175 LAKE STREET.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York.

Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland.) The

LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships,

City of New York,	Edinburgh,
City of Baltimore,	Kangaroo,
City of Washington,	Glasgow,
City of Manchester,	Vigo,
Ætna,	Bosphorus.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.

These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to

CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
General Western Agents, 16 Lasalle street, Chicago.

☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. mh28-r586-1y1stp

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

For Steam, Gas and Water.

VALVES, COCKS, GAUGES, PUMPS, WHISTLES, &C

GIFFARD'S INJECTORS.

Worthington's Steam Pumps,

131 LAKE STREET.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF

NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President

CASH ASSETS OVER

$8,000,000!

Which is the property of Policy Holders.

This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country.

As its rates of premium are no HIGHER while the assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in.

Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence.

Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and applications for Insurance received by

B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago.
H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin
Post Office address Milwaukee.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be

Can I Afford to have a

PEACE-MAKER

COOKING STOVE?

But can I afford to do without one?

THE PEACE-MAKER

Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and contains in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with

ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.

THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A

Roasting and Broiling Chamber,

in which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room.

VAN SHAACK,

47----State Street----47

HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE.

[oc14-g95-1stp]

ENOCH WOODS,

(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)

No. 180 LAKE STREET,

DEALER IN

Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,

AND MILITARY GOODS,

Powder and Shot,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments and the loss of time to patients, Dr. ALLPORT will hereafter devote from

10 to 10½ A. M. and from 3 to 3½ P. M.,

TO CONSULTATIONS,

At which times he will see all those who desire his advice in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. It will be a very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself, and he will esteem it a favor if all persons will so far as practicable, comply with the above request.

May 10th, 1862. my15-r371-3m

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description.

Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING.

No. 196 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Persons deprived of an Eye can have the defect removed by the insertion of an artificial one without a surgical operation, having all the motion, color, &c., of the natural organ. It so closely resembles nature that it cannot be detected. They are made on a new principle, with a new material, which cannot be imitated or equalled by any other maker. T. F. Davis, the manufacturer, is the only practical maker in this country. N. B.—Send for a Circular to No. 485 Broadway, New York.

FARWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

120 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., C. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co. CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

REVOLVERS of all kinds.

OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C.

Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY, 131 Lake street.

T. R. HANN, Professor of Elocution,

267 STATE STREET.

Instruction given singly or in classes. Gentlemen studying for the church or the law, taught in styles peculiarly adapted to their professions. Ladies and gentlemen prepared for the Stage.

Auction Sales.

LARGE STOCK

LINEN DRILLS,

Marseilles Linen

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Rubber Goods, Yankee Notions, Dress Goods, White Goods, Lawns, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

Without reserve for cash, on TUESDAY, May ... WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at ... Rooms, Nos. 44, 46 and 50 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Iron Safe, Buggy Wagons, Groceries, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

☞ Without reserve for Cash.

On SATURDAY, May 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY S. NICKERSON,

Nos. 223 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.

REGULAR SALES ON

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK

THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Clothing, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to country and city retail trade.

Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861. Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, May 27th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold

250 cases BOOTS AND SHOES.

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, May 26th, WEDNESDAY, May 28th, FRIDAY, May 30th, at 9½ A. M., will be sold cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, brown and bleached sheeting, dress goods, under shirts and drawers, white muslin shirts, clothing, furnishing goods, Yankee notions, jewelry, and a general stock of dry goods. At private sale, Oil Cloths and Carpets.

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 58 Lake

Second-Hand Furniture

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on TUESDAY, May 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 58 Lake street, a general assortment of

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

From a family leaving the city.

ALSO—A splendid Cabinet of Birds, mounted, together with a large Glass Case containing a ... Calf; also, one containing a Miniature Steamer.

ALSO—One Piano in Rosewood Case.

ALSO—One Melodeon, very rich and powerful.

ALSO—A large assortment of Gilt Frame French Plate Mirrors; do. in Rosewood and Gilt.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

my24-r627-3t

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Every Tuesday and Thursday.

By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished if desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined. Any necessary information obtained regarding them. Second patent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 774.

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES.

At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. 2, 1862.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway:

GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, was subjected to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 1st inst., which entirely destroyed by building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 8 o'clock Sunday morning, and the safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, and bonds, &c., amounting to over Two Hundred THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives me entire satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly Yours, A. S. FOSTER.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED. GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 3d, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway—Gents: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the third story of Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after THIRTY HOURS exposure, and was RED HOT. It contained books and papers, a considerable amount in bank bills, and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and unscathed. Respectfully Yours, HENRY L. WRIGHT.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.

They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.

It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.

There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for a LIFE-TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 300 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,

General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.

166 and 168 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Circular may be had on application or by post. mh21-n876-1y-Tri

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS.—An extra nice lot of Sabres, Belts and Sashes Sabre Knots and Spurs, Real Buck Dress Gauntlets. Also, Infantry Field and Line Officers' Swords, the best articles made; Colt's Smith & Wesson and Pond's Revolvers and Percussion Cartridges; Shoulder Straps, Bugles, &c., &c., all sold very cheap for cash. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up stairs), over the United States Express Office.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

PIG IRON.—Charcoal and Anthracite Pig Iron.

Hard, Soft and Extra Strong,

For sale low to close consignment by

F. H. CUTTING,

Room No. 3 Walker's Block, Dearborn street.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS

WARRANTED,

SENT BY MAIL UPON RECEIPT OF

ONE DOLLAR

GALE BROTHERS,

Druggists, 202 Randolph Street.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated and affords all the comforts and conveniences of the best modern Hospitals. For ... apply at Hospital.

INFORMATION OF GREAT

VALUE TO EVERYBODY

Sent Free on Receipt of One Red Stamp.

Address M. G. BEARD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for the Eye ... Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 154 Randolph street, near the ... man House, Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

Senator Sumner delivered a powerful and convincing speech in the Senate last week on the subject of confiscating the property of rebels in arms against the Government. An abstract of his remarks will be found on another page. It will well pay perusal.

BULL RUN RUSSELL has published a column attack in the London *Times* on Secretary Stanton, the President and the Americans generally. Geo. F. Train, the live Yankee in England, made a speech in London immediately after reading the villain's article, in which he describes the character and conduct of that individual, and draws a portrait of him true to the life. Train is just the man to show up Bull Run Russell, and he has done it most beautifully. We reproduce the speech elsewhere.

FROM McCLELLAN.

A portion of McClellan's force have had several sharp skirmishes with the enemy, and in every instance defeated and driven them back. Howell Cobb, with his braggart Georgians, was obliged to skedaddle before a greatly inferior force; and the Louisiana Tigers" were nearly demolished by the gallant Fourth Michigan—some 60 being killed, 150 wounded, and 30 or 40 taken prisoners. Richmond must soon be ours.

FROM BANKS'S DIVISION.

The news from Gen. Banks's army is highly exciting. He has been attacked by an immense body of rebels, and obliged to fall back, first to Winchester, then to Harper's Ferry, and finally to Williamsport. The rebels are said to be in pursuit of him, and it is feared they will make their way into Maryland and perhaps to Washington. Of course the people of the Capital are greatly excited. Every effort, most certainly will be made to reinforce Banks, and prevent such a disaster. The thing certainly has a very bad look now.

HE DOES NOT DESPAIR OF THE UNION.

It appears of record in the report of his Sherman House speech, last evening, that Fernando Wood "does not despair of the Union." What change has taken place in his mind since it was his proposition to make the city of New York an independent city, intending of course to suggest himself as duke of that independent realm. The fangless traitor, who perhaps has seen the error of his ways, his visit to the West will do no harm. We prefer he should be anywhere than in the Mayoralty of the first city on this continent. Besides it will do him good to travel in this section. He will indeed see fresh reason for revamped loyalty among our people. But when he stands up and tells our loyal men that we must "forget the causes of the war," he is asking too much. They will continue to remember Fernando Wood's own share in the rebellion.

GEN. SIGEL.

Gen. Sigel arrived in this city on Saturday from St. Louis. The news of his arrival at the Tremont House flew like wild fire through the city. As soon as he had partaken of supper he was serenaded, and a vast crowd collected on the streets and in the house to hear him. When introduced to the multitude from the balcony, he was received by long and continued cheering. He responded in a few remarks (elsewhere reported) stating that he was on his way to Washington by order of the Secretary of War. Gen. Sigel has been basely treated ever since pro-slavery officers got control of the Western Department. He has been persecuted continually by the advocates of Order No. 3, because he is a foreigner who has distinguished himself in the field, and is true to the principles of Liberty and Union. The public will be astonished to learn that he has been gouged out of his command, when his talents and services were so much needed at Corinth. His regiments have been taken away from him and assigned to others, and on his recovery from illness, brought on by the fatigues of the campaign, he is left without a soldier to command, for no better reason than West Point jealousy and pro-slavery malice. It is to be hoped that the President and Secretary of War will speedily do this gallant soldier justice, and give the country the benefit of his great military talents, by assigning him a command in front of the enemy.

Gen. Sigel proceeded to Washington last night on the Pittsburgh train. He does not know what the Secretary of War proposes to do with him. Some of his friends surmise that he will be assigned to Fremont's Department, and placed in command of Blenker's division, which is composed exclusively of foreign born soldiers—chiefly Germans.

☞ One hundred thousand dollars per day—wrung out of the scanty earnings of the farmers and mechanics of the North—is expended by the Government to maintain in idleness thousands of runaway negro slaves, at the various national negro boarding houses at Washington, Port Royal and elsewhere.—*Times, 24th inst.*

REPLY.—1st. The Government is not expending the *hundredth part* of the sum stated by that secession sheet. 2d. Not a dime is expended "to maintain in idleness" runaway negro slaves. 3d. The rebel masters ran away from the slaves, and left them on the hands of the Government, at Port Royal, Fortress Monroe and elsewhere.

The relief given to the slaves consists of plain, cheap food, costing a few cents a day per head until by employment they can become self-supporting. Nearly all the "contrabands" have obtained work. Some are laboring for the army, others are in the navy. Many are working on plantations; others have scattered and are shifting for themselves, and but comparatively few are "idle," as alleged. The antipathy of the secession print to *free* blacks is so intense, that to defame and injure them, it resorts to falsehood and libel. It has no prejudice against negroes—provided they are slaves, and belong to rebels.

One remark more: The Government is paying out more money to support the destitute whites at Norfolk, New Orleans, Newbern and other Southern towns than for the maintenance of the blacks, and with this difference —that while the latter are loyal and thankful, most of the former are rebel and thankless as so many hungry hyenas that snap at the hand that supplies them with food.

A BIG FRAUD IN INDIANA.

Some $1,200,000 of Fraudulent Bonds Issued—A Portion of them Recovered.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—An over issue of Indiana five per cent. bonds has been discovered in New York, amounting to over twelve hundred thousand dollars. The fraud was discovered by the officers of the State some time ago, but was suffered, by the advice of D. S. Dickinson and A. Oakey Hall, U. S. District Attorney of New York, because it was believed by keeping the matter quiet, a large amount of the fraudulent bonds could be recovered and canceled. Pursuing this policy, Col. Hudson, present agent of the State, has recovered about $700,000 of the fraudulent issue, leaving, it is thought, not over $500,000 in the market. These frauds were all perpetrated by D. C. Stover, who acted as clerk for John A. Cravens for a few months, and on the resignation of Cravens was appointed agent of the State. A wealthy banker and street broker in New York are implicated as accomplices. Prior to March, 1859, the agent of the State kept in his possession blank bonds, duly signed and sealed, requiring only to be filled up and signed by the agent. An act of the Legislature of the 11th of March prohibited the issuing of these bonds, and all issued in this way subsequent to that date are void. The fraudulent bonds are signed "John A. Cravens, Agent of State, by D. C. Stover, Clerk."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Returning to her Allegiance—The Union Flag Floating over the Capitol at Raleigh.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24.—By the steamer Terry arrived from Newbern, we learn that the American flag was raised in Raleigh some few days ago by the citizens. No particulars received. News brought by a flag of truce.

Items from the South.

NASHVILLE, May 25.—Cotton sold Saturday at 20 cents for gold and 26 cents for Union and Planter's Bank Notes. Planters refuse all other money for cotton.

TRAINVILLE, May 25.—The son of Aaron V. Brown, former Governor of Tennessee, was killed yesterday in Arkansas by the overseer of his plantation.

A passenger from New Orleans says that at the Boston Club Room, City Judge, Price, shot fatally Dr. Alexander Hassley, both of that city. The altercation was concerning submitting to Federal authority in New Orleans.

VOL...

IMPORTA...

Arrival of ... and Arm...

Capture of ...

Value of their ...